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7 MAY 1928

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 109--: BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 7 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
12 May	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia* ..	11,120

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with Comorin ..		for Australia
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with Mongolia ..		for Australia
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Straits, China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with Chitral ..		for Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	11th May
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th „	18th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Fushimi Maru 17th May
Hakozaki Maru 31st May
Hakusan Maru 14th June
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Kamo Maru 16th May
Katori Maru 30th May
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Taiyo Maru 31st May
Tenyo Maru 13th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
7th May	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie
9th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
11th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
16th „	xEllora ..	Mombasa

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken ox the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May, 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL. LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

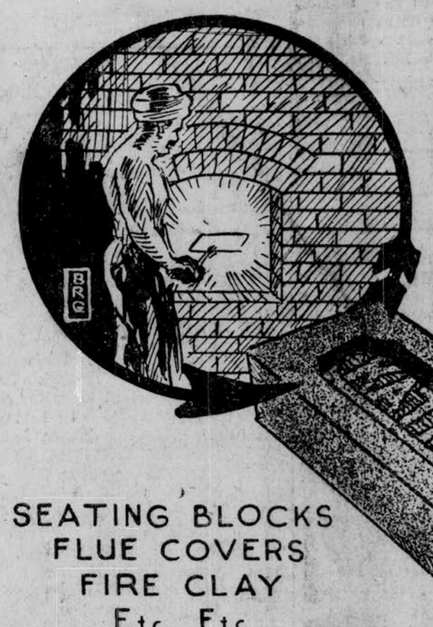
Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.



Every Transaction Backed with Service

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KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

The Mysore State Souvenir

contains about 200 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore
Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

The South Indian Album

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra)

THE CONGRESS ALBUM

published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926 contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 320 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

The Indian Album Publishing Company,
4, Narasinpuram street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State service. Salary Rs. 100—5—135. Free quarters or Rs. 10 p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.
A 30349

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK, (India) Ld., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W.S.

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

SERVICES of a Doctor, M.B.B.S., required temporarily in personal staff of His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bansda State. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating age and salary expected with testimonials. G. B. PUROHIT, Private Secretary, Bansda State, Camp Vesava, Post Andheri.
A 30364

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/-, 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,890/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30370

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ON sound, well established and running concern about Rs. 20,000 at moderate interest. Goodwill and stock worth more than lac., No risk. Apply Box No. 2128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R857

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW PROPERTY CHEAP at Harda, C. P.—Four mission bungalows in excellent repair near station town, near COTTON BAZAAR, ample grounds with trees, gardens, outhouses and wells are to be sold. Correspond with Rev. D. A. McGavran, Harda, C. P.
N 30371

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Serviettes to match, Size 24 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.
In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill, Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

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FOR SALE—HAVELOCK ELLIS—Studies in the Psychology of sex at Rs. 50 in 6 Vols. Apply to The NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKSHOP, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
L R851

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L 30767

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.
DISRAELI

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency).
Matunga, Bombay.

NEW ADMISSIONS,
Session 1928-29.

The Institute has the following courses:
Mechanical Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Textile Manufacture.
Technical and Applied Chemistry.
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

All candidates for admission, without exception, are required to sit for the Entrance Examination to be held on 5th June, 1928. This examination is held at the Institute and at Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Lahore, Cawnpore, and Nagpur.

In admitting candidates preference is given to bona fide Bombay Presidency candidates and to those who have passed the First Year's course in a college affiliated to a recognised University. Candidates seeking admission are required to register their names at least 8 days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

Further particulars and copies of application form on application to the undersigned.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
30352

WANTED.

For Islamia College, Peshawar:—
1. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, possessing M.A. or M.Sc. Degree in Mathematics.
2. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS, possessing M.A. Degree in Economics with History as one of his Degree subjects.

Starting salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications rising by annual increment of Rs. 15 to Rs. 450 after confirmation. The appointment will be on probation for a year or 18 months in the first instance. Applications with recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1928.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Islamia College, Peshawar.
30356

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing a Loom Shed in the compound of the new City of Bombay mills at Chinchpogli Road, Parel, for Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., Managing Agents, will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, 1928, in the Office of the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender, can be had from and plans, conditions and specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA BHAROOCHA & CO.,
Architects, Engineers, Surveyors.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 1st May, 1928.
30351

FOREST SALES.
DHARAMPUR STATE (SURAT).

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on 18th May 1928 for about 30 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisam, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos and Mhowra Seeds in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.
(Sd.) D. V. SARAIYA,
For Dewan, Dharampur State.
30307

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 3000 tons of first class Bengal coal during the year 1928-29. so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 21st May, 1928, before 4 p.m. along with 1 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money.

The tenderers will have the option of remaining present at the time of opening the tenders.

The tender form and other particulars can be had from the store keeper on payment of Re. 1|-.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
5-5-28.
30309

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, WEARING APPARELS, BOOKS, ETC.,

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and effects of L. C. Heine (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 21st May 1928 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Suit cases, cabin, trunks, holdall, wearing apparels, sundries, boots and shoes, books, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 501 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from The Agent Lloyd Triestino Navigation Company MESSRS. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 8th May 1928, at 4 P.M. (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder opposite G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard near The Oil Tank on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton.

EX. S. S. "NIPPON".

About 501 Bales Cotton (Punjab, Tando Adam: Saw Gin (Punjab American) shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros. Volkart Bros: The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., and others).

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A Deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down

MENESSE AND CO.

Tested Astrology and Talisman.

State time and Date of Birth or Letter. 1 to 4 questions, Re. 1. Annual Life Rs. 2. Navagraha Kavacha Rs. 3. Guaranteed "Special Kavachas" to fulfil all intentions Rs. 10 to 50.

S. VENKATESA SASTRIGAL,
Proprietor,
Sarada Astrological Bureau,
Manjaputhur, Viriyur P. O.
(Via) Tirukoilur, S. I. Rly.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

IVOR NOVELLO

IN THE FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY

THE LODGER

Adapted from the Famous Haymarket Success

"WHO IS HE?"

The most enthralling mystery story of hamurder of fair-haired girlst that baffled all London.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Presents
AT
Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The World's Greatest Character actor—
LON CHANEY
In the Greatest role of his distinguished career in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 7 Reels.
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Supported by an all-Star Cast, including the Fascinating French Beauty:
RENEE ADOREE.
Wonderful Metamorphosis from the Czar of the underworld to a Near-Saint whose love of Hmanituy almost beatifies him!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DON'T MISS SEEING
THE FILM SHOWING
The Construction of the NEW TUNNEL ON BHOR GHAT
EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY, at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Dramatic Thunderbolt
"A THIEF IN PARADISE"
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CONTENTS.

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ITH THE BULLS AND BEARS

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IMPRESSIONS FROM THE GALLERY

the floor of the New York Stock change, where business is never busi- unless accompanied by queer noises, than one record has been established last few weeks. For one thing, a brand of noise was brought forth. ot your first audition at the door of isitors' gallery—a strange, shrill, ering noise made up of a conglo- ion of human voices and almost mechines all working at top speed igh tension, writes Mr. Foster in the course of an article in "The Times."

m 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 in fternoon the racket never subsided. a quiet spot during business hours, when the market itself was pronounce- quiet"; for the Stock Exchange in days surpassed itself not only in e of sales but in the volume of sound ced.

e other than Alfred Aloysius Smith mong those who went there to look ten one day last week. The veteran Horn from South Africa, who has many strange things in his long cluding the last gasp of the bull expiring in the jungle, stood in ery visibly awed by the medley of hat assailed him. Of all uncouth this one was obviously too much for rader—as indeed it was for the native onlooker.

ed as a spectacle from the gallery ow which accompanied the din equally bewildering. To the un- d it always is, even in normal But when 700 or more brokers, ge boys, 50 ticker men and an in- ible number of telephone clerks their specialty, which might be "A Four-Million-Share Day," to their assistance the intricate oisy mechanical equipment of the Exchange, more things happen in ment than human eye and ear can ntly take in.

esulting effect is one of confusion. of the Exchange are pre-eminent- dualists. And when individualists her, even in a more or less com- e, they remain individualists. ation, which might bring a de- rderliness into the picture, is issing. It is every man for with "the floor" a free field of of the earliest things one hen the first impression of utter ins to wear off, is the enormous side-swiping and head-on collid- oes on between broker and d between broker and page boy, ess on the floor is humming. olders of Stock Exchange seats sit down are forever on the lessly it would seem although iif be confined for a while to an in- floor member, one discovers that s a more or less beaten path. route is often so regular and he oughly familiar with it that he ks to see where he is going. More proceeds with head lowered while the record of a sale on the in- slip of paper. He seems to know rely that so many steps and so ns will take him from the trad- to the booth where his telephone

APOLOGY FOR COLLISIONS.

ding in this fashion, he is more e to encounter a fellow floor doing likewise and equally in a The two come together, look up, and proceed on their way. No is offered and none is expected. s no time for that sort of thing. se of this imminent danger of contact, especially on big days, y floor members wear hats, al- some affect headgear as a mark of cation, but the practice is dis- d. It leads to too many casual- Indeed, in Summer there is a fine 15 for a member who comes on the sporting a hard-brimmed straw. Head-pieces are fortunately less the man who encounters the brim and during the recent days of rading there have been no serious s due to hats.

ver, there has been a rather notice- ling off in the number of hat-wear- mbers, and the conspicuous few on a recent 4,000,000-share day were fedoras of the softest felt. One d in vain for anything so poten- azardous as a derby, much less the t of ancient and honorable memory. first sight of a group brokers trading on the is apt to be a little disappoint- There are no less than twenty trad- sts, each with its special stocks, and you know which post your parti- roup is trading at—the groups fre- drift and get out of bounds—it is y to tell what all the excitement Furthermore, the general com- is so loud and incessant that one from the visitors' gallery, catch a word they are saying, even though some may be shouting.

WHEN SIGNALS PASS.

In the midst of the hubbub one will probably see a broker in the fringe of the scrimmage raise one hand and utter a few words. Another broker on the extreme other side of the milling mob will raise one hand in acknowledgment. The first will point at the second—bad manners do not count here—and the second will then point at the first. Whereupon they will both whip out pencil and pad and make jottings, the nature of which is their own affair. And off they will hurry to their respective phone clerks. You may have been witness to one of the biggest stock transactions of a big day, but if that is the case one will have to take it on faith.

Least of all can you hope to diagnose the nature of the game—tell whether things are breaking right or otherwise for the individual members—by studying the facial expressions. That is probably the most futile pastime a visitor in the gallery can possibly indulge in. Conceivably millions are being lost and won by various members in the heights of the trading, but the eyewitness in the front row gallery would have a terrible time trying to distinguish the winners from the losers. The expression on the face of a floor member—during business hours—tells you nothing.

In this respect the proceedings on the Exchange in recent days resembled a sort of feverish masquerade. There were reports one day that a certain member who had plunged heavily in General Motors had collapsed on the floor. Run to earth, these rumors proved to be untrue—or at least so everybody in a position to know insisted. Seen on the floor the day following his supposed collapse, the member in question gave not the slightest impression of a man who had had a breakdown or anything like it. If he did actually collapse, he staged a remarkably swift and complete recovery.

Emotional display is not the fashion on the floor, least of all when the market is making a tense and dramatic ascension. Outbursts of feeling are more apt to be restricted to quieter moments, when the more sportively inclined members yield to the impulse to cut loose. Distinguished visitors are advised to choose such moments for calling in the gallery. They are sure to be noticed and duly cheered. Probably Trader Horn would have got his "hand" if he had called at a more auspicious moment. Actually, the patriarchal visitor, whose beard would identify him anywhere, got no notice from the floor at all. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any of the floor members knew he was there.

REVELATIONS OF THE MACHINES.

Despite all the masquerading, the lack of expression and the obvious non-chalance with which so many members move about, there is a strong undercurrent of high nervous tension in the doings of a 4,000,000-share day. If the human parts of the Exchange machine succeeded in covering it up, the mechanical devices are somewhat less successful. If one stays there long enough, one comes more and more under the spell of the annunciator board. If one watches it long enough it results in a severe attack of the fidgets.

Here is one of the most restless and nerve-wrecking gadgets in the whole vast stock trading machine. On big days like those just experienced it is never still. There are two annunciator boards in the main room of the Exchange and a third in the bond room. They resemble huge blackboards covering the mid-section of the north and south walls. If there is a 'phone call for a floor member, the telephone clerk in his booth on the floor presses a button and the annunciator board flashes the number of the member wanted. There are 1,100 members of the New York Stock Exchange and each one has a floor number. The annunciator board is large enough to display each of those 1,100 numbers, in numerals possibly a foot high, all at once.

During the recent bear market the annunciator boards have been worked overtime. There have been moments when it seemed as if fully one-third of the board was a mass of flashing numbers. Flashing is not the correct word: The numbers are hinged and released magnetically. They may hang there motionless or they may be made to flap. If it is a rush call, the operator makes them flap—a noisy proceeding. Members get in the habit of keeping a sort of weather eye on the annunciator board, no matter what part of the floor they may be in or whatever other business they may be doing.

It is not on record that any floor member ever went so far as to forget his floor number. Nevertheless in the stress of heavy trading such a thing is conceivable. Possibly because it might happen, some members appeared recently wearing large white oval badges in the right-hand lapel of their coat with their floor number displayed thereon. They insisted, however, that this was done only as a joke.

Similarly some of the "specialists" blossomed forth during the 4,000,000-share sessions with buttons inscribed Steel, Motors, etc., by way, presumably, of extra identification. The new fad is all the more difficult to comprehend since it has taken up by some specialists of such long standing that everybody by this time knows in what stocks they specialize. Nevertheless these men adorned themselves with buttons, if for no other reason than to make assurance doubly sure.

THE ANNUNCIATOR'S IMPORTANCE.

It is worth noting in this connection that while no member ever publicly forgot his floor number the annunciator board did once forget how to function. Or, to be exact, it got out of order. Until the complicated mechanism could be repaired the operations of the floor were suspended—such is the dependence which members have come to place in the annunciator. If it had got out of kilter during the heavy trading of recent weeks—but, fortunately, it did not.

The scene of the heavy transactions in General Motors is Post 5, located in the extreme south-west corner of the floor. Trading in radio stocks, on the other hand, has been concentrated about Post 20, in the extreme north-west corner. These two points, strangely enough, are situated almost directly below the alcony where Trader Horn took up his position on the day of his visit. But the activities about Post 5 and Post 20 on that day did not cease for an instant. With General Motors selling at 199, and threatening to go even higher, and with Radio climbing fast, it would have taken more than that to interrupt the proceedings.

THE SUBTLE COMMUNICATIONS.

The business of attention calling has been worked out to a fine point on the floor of the Exchange. Between certain members and their page boys the mere raising of a finger conveys a message. Ordinarily 450 of these gray-uniformed youths are sufficient to run the errands of members; but, since the boom market began, fifty reserves have been rushed in to take up the unprecedented increase in messenger work. And, incidentally, the casual observer these days will note quite a number of pages with bright red hair. Apparently the possession of flaming locks is an asset in the page business. It makes the wearer easy to pick out in a crowd.

The men who feed the news to the ticker have also been under heavy stress, and their numbers, too, have been augmented until there are now some fifty of them. These are the men in dark-blue uniforms, whose principal job apparently is to make for the first crowd they see and in some fashion best known to themselves work their way into the centre of it. As many as four and five ticker men have been noted eaves-dropping in a given crowd of traders. It is rare that a transaction of any size escapes them.

Probably the only department of the Exchange which has not as yet reported an extra heavy rush of business is the medical office. Strangely enough the nervous strain and the omission of luncheons have not taken the toll that might be expected. On the contrary, since the 4,000,000-share-day period set in the medical department has found itself with less work to do than for months gone by.

In dull times brokers are wont to give a though to small ailments, and a moderate headache will send many a floor member to the doctor's office for treatment. Such visits have almost entirely ceased. The medical attendants sit around wondering what has become of all their star patients. The answer of course is that they are on the floor in the thick of the trading. Many miraculous cures have been effected. The chronic invalids simply have not time to be sick.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|1-1|2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 14|3.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|2.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 11|2-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 5.

Moked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers -|9-1|4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £9-11-3.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £17-13-9.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £19-5-0.

LINSEED.

London, May 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-6-3.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Apl.-May £16-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers June-Aug. 30|9.
Delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec. 31|7-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 14-15|16.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 5.
July	20.63 plus .2
October	20.54 plus .2
December	20.43 plus .3
January	20.30 plus .5
March	20.32 plus .6
Middling Spot	21.40 plus .5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 5.
May	20.54 —.2
July	20.38 —.4
Middling Spot	20.62 —

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	17,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 5.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.60 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	8.80 plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	9.00 plus .10
Bengal, Good	8.40 plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.60 plus .10
Bengal, Fine	8.80 plus .10
Oomra, Good	8.85 plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.10 plus .10
Oomra, Fine	9.35 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	9.80 plus .10
Broach, Fine	10.05 plus .10
Broach, Superfine	10.30 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 5.
May	21.00 plus .45
June	21.04 plus .46
July	21.21 plus .41
August	21.20 plus .41
September	21.20 plus .41
October	21.55 plus .42
November	21.50 plus .42
December	21.50 plus .42
January	21.37 plus .42
February	21.37 plus .42
March	21.36 plus .42
April	21.36 plus .42
May	21.36 plus .42
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	21.65 plus .35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 5. Opening.	Closing.
May	11.12	11.21 plus .19
June		11.16 plus .19
July	11.05	11.13 plus .19
August		11.08 plus .19
September		11.03 plus .18
October	10.90	10.97 plus .18
November		10.88 plus .18
December		10.88 plus .19
January	10.80	10.88 plus .19
February		10.88 plus .19
March	10.81	10.88 plus .19
April		10.87 plus .19
May		10.86 plus .20
Middling Spot		11.69 plus .09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 5. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	150

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 5,

Silver:—Buyers satisfied.

Spot	26-3|4
Forward	26-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-15|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, May 5.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	29.33
T.T. Milan on London	92.62
T.T. Berne on London	25.32
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.71

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, May 5.
Demands Bills	487.68

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers May 53|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment to Spain Paid May 53|9.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Shipment Paid June 55|-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Sellers May-June 55|-.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

ROMANCE AND PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

It is a curious coincidence that no fewer than three of the films to be shown in Bombay during the coming week deal with romances of the sea. In the one that is to be screened at the Excelsior theatre, a large number of the scenes were photographed beneath the sea in the region of the Samoan Islands, and the resulting pictures are unique in many respects. A fight between a man and a shark is a realistic piece of cinematograph production, and so is the scrap between two pearl-fishers for possession of an oyster in which reposes a priceless pearl. The winner in the last-mentioned clash becomes "A Thief in Paradise," which is the title of the film. After various adventures in the South Seas, the scene shifts to California, where a polo match between two teams of pretty girls clad in bathing costumes, and a midnight elopement in an aeroplane are amongst the features in a plot which includes an undercurrent of blackmail. A Harold Lloyd comic and a film of the construction of the new railway on Bhor Ghat, near Bombay, complete the programme at the Excelsior.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Mare Nostrum" (Our Sea), which will be shown at the Empire Theatre, is a Rex Ingram production of Blasco Ibanez' famous novel, the title being the classic name given by the Romans to the Mediterranean Sea following their conquest of the countries surrounding it. The story deals with submarine warfare in its most exciting phases, and particularly with the Secret Service systems of European countries during the World War. In the forefront are a beautiful and mysterious girl who acts as a spy on behalf of her fatherland, and a rugged sea-captain who falls a victim to her charms, and behind it all is the nefarious system of spying which sent so many ocean liners to the bottom of the sea. Eventually the girl faces a firing squad and the captain realises that he allowed himself to become a pawn in the game in which a pretty face had once again taken its toll. The scenes inside a doomed submarine are particularly good, as also is the thrill of the octopus tank.

EDWARD THEATRE.

"Treasure Island" in twentieth century garb is found in "The Bashful Buccaneer," which will be shown at the Edward Theatre. It is a rollicking story of the sea, with an abundance of thrills touched with the light hand of comedy. Pretty Nancy Lee—we seem to have heard the name before—is the possessor of a stately schooner which is plastered with mortgages. Along comes Jerry Logan with a bag of money and a longing for salt air. And before he knows it, the cash is gone and he is roving the main with a villainous crew at his command. In due course, as might be expected, the crew mutinies and the hero seizes the opportunity to perform some unusual athletic feats. Finally, a treasure island is reached, thanks to information imparted by an obliging parrot, and disallusionment faces the hero. There is certainly a treasure chest, but not the sort he expected to find. He is sufficiently conventional, however, to marry Nancy Lee. A Fox Sunshine comedy also finds a place in the programme.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

Rin-Tin-Tin, the wonder dog, will be seen at the Empress Theatre in a story of the bleak North-West entitled "Tracked in the Snow country." There's the old miner with the beautiful daughter and his faithful dog living near a fabulously rich gold mine he has discovered. There is the handsome young forest ranger who is in love with the daughter. And there is the villainous half-breed who is plotting to steal the mine for himself and has unholy designs upon the daughter. We have not seen the film, but it all sounds like red-blooded melodrama of the good, old-fashioned type. The lighter element in the programme is provided by a Yaps and Yokels comic.

THE CAPITOL.

London, through the fog of a late winter afternoon comes the garish blaze of an electric sign, Gaiety Theatre to-night "Golden Curls," then the words are spelt out letter by letter and disappear, only to begin the same procedure all over again. The dancing lights throw a broad reflection over the grey surface of the river. They throw a light on something else, too, —the body of a pretty, fair-haired girl lying on the steps of the Thames Embankment. The scintillations of the electric words "Golden Curls," in mockery, light up the golden mass of hair on the dead girl's head. A policeman, a reporter, a few hysterical women. Almost instinctively the policeman begins to search the body, and finds what he seeks—a tringle of paper, bearing the words "The Avenger". Who was the mysterious murder who always fixed this label on his victims, baffling the police and striking terror into the hearts of the people? Was he the man whom Daisy Buntling loved? These questions you will ask over and over again as the story unfolds not until the very end is the mystery of "The Lodger" is revealed.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"Flower of Night" the splendid Paramount Pieture that comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week, was written specially for Pola Negri. The story offers Pola Negri one of the greatest roles of her career. Romance and adventure sweep through this story. The hordes that rushed to California from the four corners of the globe to create a mighty Pacific empire amid confusion disturbed the Edenlike peace that was enjoyed by the Spanish populace. The hills gave up their gold. Life was cheap. Revelry gained a new climax. San Francisco teemed with reckless humanity. The old order of the Spanish culture gave way before the onslaught of the gold seekers. The programme includes a very interesting film showing the latest craze in England—Greyhound Racing—how it is run—how England is going to the dogs and how the electric stuffed hare is controlled and run.

PRECIOUS CINEMA.

Silk stockings are all over the Precious Theatre this week, even on the screen where Laura La Plante is starring in "Silk Stockings."

This is a gay, frivolous farce of the type which has brought stardom to Universal's beautiful blonde. Movie audiences prefer them if the attitude of the patrons at the theatre last night is any criterion and we feel that it is.

The story concerns itself with the very delightful experiences of a young married couple who are plunged into various hilarious situations. John Harron, as the star's husband is excellent as, indeed, are the whole cast. The story and direction draw the same rating which combines to make this one of those ludicrous yet refreshing human comedies which no one who enjoys motion pictures can afford to miss.

Otis Harlan, well-known comic, is admirable in his role which he enacts with a fine polish. William Austin gains his share of laughs while Marcella Daly is largely responsible for that pair of silk stockings which makes so much fun as evidence at the divorce trial, said divorce never being granted by the judge who is a friend of each of the young couple, unknown to the other.

Wesley Ruggles has placed another laurel wreath on his brow for this very entertaining directorial vehicle. In the supporting cast which does its capable work well towards the end of the producing laughter are Heinie Conklin, Burr McIntosh, Tempe Pigot and Ruth Cherrington.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

A story as old as the world and yet as new as to-day, an absorbing plot, combined with good direction by a noted director has been materialized into the screen version of Mr. Shaida's novel "Rajba" which is being screened this week at Cinema Majestic, Girgaum. This Saraswati Jewel Production is an unusually absorbing drama written around the red, raw elements of life and love of the daughters of India. Thrills, creeps and shudders follow each other in rapid procession. The drama is well-acted by the entire cast, including such screen notables as Khalil, Thomas, Heera and Jamna of the Kohinoor Studio.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The latest production of Douglas Fairbanks, "The Mollycoddle" being shown during this current week at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, is the newest and the greatest Allied Artists' Corporation release in six gorgeous reels. The story, which is by Harold MacGrath, calls for some strenuous feats on the part of Fairbanks who enacts the role of Richard Marshall, the fifth descendant of a family of fighters. The modern Richard, brought up in a decidedly enervating society atmosphere, is suddenly thrust into an over-whelming series of adventures which bring his qualities to the test. Kidnapped at Mentone, flung into the coal bunkers of a yatch, in which he has to work as stoker, followed by an ocean swim for dear life, in which he gets entangled in the flash "catch" of a trawler, he eventually does some hard riding on the Western plains among the Red Indians, and ends with what is said to be one of the most exciting fights that has ever been screened. His opponent is the famous screem villain, Wallace Beery.

Programme also incudes two Reels rrar- ing comedy "Dames and Dentists" featuring Jimmy Aubrey.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, May 5.

Castorseeds:—Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49-1, Lowest Rs. 48-12, Closing Rs. 49, Delivery September, Opening Rs. 52-2, Highest Rs. 52-3, Lowest Rs. 51-14, Closing Rs. 52-2-6.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery May, Opening Rs. 5-1-6, Closing Rs. 5-1-9.

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery May, Opening Rs. 57-5-6, Highest Rs. 57-12, Closing Rs. 57-11-6.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER SPEAKS!

"COMMISSION MASTER OF SITUATION"

A COVERT CHALLENGE TO INDIA

Sir Michael O'Dwyer writes to the "Times":—

The return of the Simon commission lends interest to the recent manoeuvres of the Swaraj party that is unsuccessfully attempting to boycott it. The Lahore cable in the "Times" of April 14 summarizes the views placed before the Congress meeting at Amritsar by Mr. Jawahir Lal, son of the extremist leader, Pandit Moti Lal. After rebuking the Punjab, the "Indian Ulster," for its lack of "great speakers or thinkers" and its consequent failure to join in the boycott, he outlined the Swaraj programme as follows:—Dommnion status would be useless to India, as she would still remain under British economic subjection. Hence complete independence, with the severance of the British connexion is the only sound political ideal. India could defend herself; if not, better foreign invasion than British protection. Then follows the bait that has so often deluded our British Socialists into supporting a Brahman oligarchy striving under the catchwords of democracy to recapture its lost Dominion:—

India should be made an independent democratic State, aiming at Swaraj for the masses, based on Socialism and not on a transfer of power from a British oligarch to an Indian oligarchy.

It was anti-British incitements of this nature that stirred up the revorutionary outbreaks of 1919; and, however futile they may be in Madras or Bengal, they may be a real danger in the "virile province" of the Punjab. From this and other recent Swaraj declarations one may deduce the following conclusions:—

(1) There is a section of the Swaraj party, including the discredited Caliphate "rump," which would be willing to invite foreign invasion and foment rebellion, as it did in 1919, in the hope of pulling down British rule, and in the resulting chaos reestablishing that Brahman dominion which, having survived ten centuries of Buddhism and ten centuries of Moslem supremacy, may in their view, also supplant British rule.

(2) But the great mass of Swarajists and their "Liberal" allies are not quite so foolish. Their ultimate aim may be the same, but their methods are subtler. They pose as the representatives of the 169 million caste Hindus—one-half of the Indian population, but divided into over two thousands subcastes and therefore hope to reassert the domination of the Brahmans—roughly ten millions—not only over the inferior Hindu castes, whom they can keep in subjection by their religious and social supremacy, but also over "the lesser hordes without the law"—seventy million Moslems, twelve million Buddhists, ten million aboriginals, four million Sikhs five million Indian Christian, and the sixty million outcastes, created such by the Brahmans.

(3) The boycott movement is not a foolish gesture dictated merely by wounded vanity, or even that sense of inferiority to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald ascribes it. It has a deeper origin. Co-operation with the Commission woul require the Swarajists to put all their cards on the table and prove their claim. Realizing the difficulty of this, they have adopted the more astute policy of challenging the statutory right of Parliament to decide the issue, and stand aloof demanding complete independence, with Dominion status as a possible transitional stage. The tactics are those of the Indian "bazar." The seller begins by asking three times the value of his goods, and at least double what in the long run he will gladly take. Now and again the non-Indian purchaser is foolish enough to offer him at the start one-half or more, only to find that he has been duped; the goods are not what he was led to expect. This is the game the extremists are now playing. But they are becoming uneasy at the Commission's success in getting into touch with the saner elements of Indian peoples—those who are not led by the Hindu lawyer-politican.

Mr. Jawahir Lal's rhetoric cannot conceal his misgivings; he urges that the boycott should continue "in spite of the defection of the weak and the wellmeant attempts to bridge a gulf which is not easily bridged." He and his kind are looking out for that bridge.

The Commission is now master of the situation; it has realized that the Swarajists do not speak for the diverse Indian peoples, but only for a small minority, whose real aim is to restore a Brahman-controlled autocracy of the higher Hindu castes, under a camouflage of democratic form with which they hope the delude the British public.

KHADI HAWKING IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.

As announced before the students and teachers of Shri Rashtriya Shala began their work of Khadi hawking on the 25th April in Malad. After finishing Malad they have gone to Kandivle where Khadi hawking is still going on. The Khadi-Vounteers hawk Khadi from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. daily. The figures for Khadi sale during the first week ending on 2-5-28 are encouraging.

Date		Sale Rs.	a.	p.
25-4-28	..	18	6	9
26-4-28	..	39	4	6
27-4-28	..	20	2	6
28-4-28	..	30	6	9
29-4-28	..	49	6	3
30-4-28	..	1	6	3
1-5-28	..	125	10	6
2-5-28	..	188	9	9
Total	..	473	5	6

After fisishing their work the Khadi Vounteers of the Rashtriya Shala propose to visit Borivli, Matunga, Dadar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri. The exact dates of Khadi hawking in these suburbs will be announced in due course.

These volunteers also sell books on National Literature such as Gandhiji's autobiography and his writings on social topics. During the first week about Rs. 15 worth books are sold.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

PROTEST AGAINST PARTY DEALINGS

Mr. S. R. Tamhane, Joint Hon. Secretary, Kurla Residents' Association, writes:—

The triennial Kurla Municipal Election is shortly approaching. It is however rumoured that some underhand arrangements are being made to get some new leagues' names inserted in the "Pucca" list with a view to secure the shaky position of some of the present Municipal members. In accordance with the recent resolution of the Municipality the ratepayers, whose arrears are still due, are debarred from exercising their right of vote at the forthcoming Municipal Election, and it is also heard that there are some Municipal members, whose Municipal taxes are in arrears and that the arrangements are being made to insert their names in the electoral Roll under the qualification of a tenant paying rent Rs. 3 and above per month, though actually they do not come under the category of such qualification. If the facts under report are real ones, they are highly intolerable. The Municipal administration is for the interest of the public and not for the interest of a very few. Will the Municipal authorities look into the matter and be careful not to indulge in such partial dealings in the forthcoming Municipal Election? The Kurla Residents' Association strictly warned against such sort of wrong doing, if any, and shall, under the circumstances, never lag behind in their bounden duty to take every sort of pains to make good the matters.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are a brave soldier on the gruesome battle-field of the world. Like the proverbially brave Rajputs of old—(alas, the modern Rajputs, with notable exceptions, have not been proof to the eservating, effeminating processes of the wretched "civilisation" of the twentieth century!)—on the battle-field you would not hide your prowess under the protecting wings of the cannon, and would never turn your back, and either "do or die." If, in response to an advertisement seeking an 'underdog' on a pittance of less than three figures (per month, mind you, whenever I speak of salary you should blot the thought or belief, of weekly salary, out of your brain, that is mind) you call on the burra Sab, (white, brown, yellow or of any other pigment) and see a crowd of half-fed emaciated applicants waiting at the door like hungry wolves, with scowling countenances, each one glaring at another thinking him to be his enemy who will snatch the advertised morsel from his mouth, you literally push your way through "Les miserables"; and with the gift of the gab make a lasting impression on him ,and the job will be yours for the mere asking—on a salary higher than that advertised! (Don't laugh at the supposed impossibility of this in these days. There are still some wise men left in this generation who, as 'chhota' Fords and Rowntrees and Leverhulmes, pay more than their employees demand). In fact, if instead of burra Sab there might be sitting on the gadi a burri Mem Sab, she would give you at once the job in the office and the one at home also; as your sweet notes would capture her heart at first sight, as music does that of a snake, justifying the proverb "the brave deserve the fair." But your successes in the domain of Eves will turn your head. On the pedestal of the statue of a mighty Asiatic Emperor, the following immortal lines are carved: My name is Ozymandians, King of Kings: Look on my works, ye mighty and despair." On your tablet you will order the following to be inscribed:—

"My name is Ollevemarrians, King of damsels fair,
Look on my wives' work, ye mighty and despair!"

INDIAN VICTIM OF AMERICAN RACE ARROGANCE.

SUICIDE BY A HINDU IN SAN FRANCISCO

PROTEST AGAINST NATURALISATION LAWS

San Jose, March 16.—There died here early to-day Vaishno Das Bagai, a Hindu art dealer of San Francisco, who committed suicide by gas as a protest against refusal of the United States government to recognize the American citizenship which he claimed. In a letter he left to the world at large through the San Francisco "Examiner," he voiced his protest in an arraignment of the American naturalization laws.

LETTER TO THE WORLD.

The letter he left follows:

To the world at large:

Now there are quite a number of friends and acquaintances who will disagree with me, they will think and talk about this self sacrifice of mine, here are a few words to console them:

Is this not my own life? Didn't I nourish it, clothe it and shelter it? It was I who took care of myself and no one else. Then why shouldn't I have the right to destroy this body when I see fit?

If there is a God and he wants me to live and accomplish something on this earth, and if we are toys in his hands, as they say, then why can not this be true that. He is making me do this action and is responsible for my doings.

They say it is cowardice for one to kill himself. I say it is not, rather it is adventure, why it is bravery. The cowards are those who are afraid if they see the gun pointed to them, if a coward is at an elevated place, may it be the tower of the Woolworth building or the summit of Mt. Tamalpais he or she is afraid to look down. When the gas stove opened, ready to light, and match happens to extinguish without burning the gas the coward is afraid. Why all this, they are afraid of death. I have seen all these cases and also the brave who play with death.

AMERICAN "JUSTICE."

Take my case for instance. I have a good home, fine health, good family, nice and lovely wife, extra good children, few but best friends and a paying business. I came to America thinking, dreaming and hoping to make this land my home. Sold my properties and brought more than twenty-five thousand dollars (gold) to this country, established myself and tried my very best to give my children the best American education.

In year 1921 the Federal court at San Francisco accepted me as a naturalized citzen of the United States and issued to my name the final certificate, giving therein the name and description of my wife and three sons. In last 12 or 13 years we all made ourselves as much Americanized as possible.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

But they now come to me and say, I am no longer an American citzen. They will not permit me to buy my home and, lo, they even shall not issue me a passport to go back to India. Now what am I? What have I made of myself and my children?—We cannot exercise our rights, we cannot leave this country. Humility and insults, who is responsible for all this? Myself and American government.

I do not choose to live the life of an interned person: yes, I am in a free country and can move about where and when I wish inside the country. Is life worth living in a gilded cage? Obtacles, this way, blockades that way, and the bridges burnt behind.

Yes, you can call me coward in one respect, that I did not try to break the mountain with my naked head and fists.

FATE OF HINDU TEMPLES IN BOMBAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know the total number of Hindu temples, Mahomedan masjids and shrines and Christian churches in Bombay and the ratio of proportion they bear to each other, but I know positively that not one single masjid or one single church was ever affected and pulled down in the various Development Scheme, but several Hindu temples have been included in the Schemes and pulled down or removed, in disregard to the Hindu feelings of the city. The writer while discussing the question of saving the Maruti temple at Byculla from demolition, was upset to find from Sir Vasantrao Dabholker that he had no objection to pull down this temple because several such temples were removed or demolished previously, and was consequently inspired to ask the Improvement Trust Board by a resolution, to submit a list of temples affected in the Improvement Schemes. The report, which is submitted after several months, now shows that as many as 100 temples were affected by the Improvement Schemes, that only 26 out of them could be retained, and that out of the rest, 13 were actually demolished, 18 were removed to other sites, the fate of 43 was still pending, the underlying meaning of which is quite clear:—If such a large number of Hindu temples are affected, removed and destroyed, in the Schemes of only one body, i.e. the Improvement Trust, what must be the number affected and destroyed in the Development Schemes of other bodies, such as the Bombay Municipality, Bombay Port Trust, and the Government Development Department, all of whom, like a God-sent message began their "Development Works" in all directions and at an immense expense, for the good of the people of Bombay! Stories of destruction of Hindu temples by the Development Department of the Bombay Municipality are not wanting, and it will be really very interesting to obtain such a report from all the above bodies concerned in Development work. Are all these Hindu temples removed or destroyed for the good of the city? Was that "good" of the city utterly impossible without the destruction of Hindu temples? Is this partiality, indifference, and utter calousness and disregard shown towards the Hindu feelings, Hindu religion, and the religious susceptibilities of Hindus, for the good of the city alone? What does this exhibition of trampling down the Hindu feelings indicate

The responsibility of this no doubt goes to the collective bodies who passed the schemes and especially those members who voted for them with blind folded eyes, and much more to those who voted knowing full well what their votes meant, but if it is technically a doing of the body, it is in reality a doing of the Executive Engineers and other executive officers concerned who prepared and presented those Schemes for sanction and the whole blame goes home to such officers!

This is perhaps for the first time that the Hindu populace of the city collectively knows about the general fate of their temples in Bombay, although it was known before individually by the Trustees or Pujaries or owners of the respective temples, but now that a statement has emerged from one important body, which by itself is a shocking one, will the Hindu community of Bombay leave their slumber and give their thought to the question of protecting their temples, whether these should be managed by owners or trustees, and how to bring the authorities-that-be to their senses and make them feel that the Hindu community as such has also got self-respect and show that the days have gone when Executives could play with the Hindu feelings in the way they liked!

It is worth noting that in the various Schemes, the Hindu temples that were in the forefront were destroyed, or removed to a background, and the Masjids that were in the background have come to a prominent front on the new Roads.

The Report above referred to is coming for discussion in the Improvement Trust Board meeting on the 7th instant. It is to be seen how the Hindu members of the Body show their feelings!—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, May 4.

"HERALD" & ITS MANAGEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was interested on reading Mr. Bharucha's "Challenge." But I was also somewhat disappointed because Mr. Bharucha would have conducted matters very differently if it was some other company governed by the same rules and regulations of the Companies' Act, also if Mr. Bharucha himself "had not been" a Director of that company. I want from Mr. Bharucha a clear statement, as far as he can give me from his knowledge after "working" in the "Herald's" office for two months, as to where my money has gone to. Where, please, Mr. Bharucha has my money gone to—mine and that of all my friends I persuaded to subscribe so liberally in behalf of the "cause"? The "cause" is quite able to look after itself, if it is looked after with care and it is in skilful hands. I put it to Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Desai, and every one of them on the Board: do they think two lakhs of rupees is enough for the services of an European "Managing Editor"? Or do they still want more? Will they dare to reply one word to Mr. Tairsee's smashing "Open Letter"? What Mr. Bharucha cannot divulge by a statement, he can do so by means of questions. In this art he is a "dapster." But may I seriously ask, "Kai Hei Kai Hei"?—Yours, etc.,

N. R. K.

Bombay, May 5.

GOGHARI VISA SHIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of Jain patients treaed during April 1928 at the above Dispensary, were 699, out of which 234 were males, 1199 were females and 266 were children.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

RESULTS OF EXAMS.

Results of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University Examinations, Poona, held in 1928, are as under:—

Graduate in Arts:—15 candidates appeared for this examination, out of which 10 passed; 2 in the Second Class, 6 in Third Class, and 2 in Not Class.

2nd Class:—Ketkar Champa, Sathaye Vimala.

3rd Class:—Agate Sakhu, Joshi Krishna, Khare Durga, Tikekar Shanta, Hora Jyotirbala, Mehta Indumati.

Not Classed:—Lele Kashi, Patwardhan Usha.

Second Year Examination in Arts:—11 candidates appeared at this examination, out of which 7 passed; 3 in the Second Class, 2 in the Third Class, and 2 in Not Class.

2nd Class:—Bhide Banu, Desai Vimala, Joshi Sindhu.

3rd Class:—Inamdar Mukta, Pawar Indumati.

Not Classed:—Thakore Tanman, Vaishampayan Anandi.

First Year Examination in Arts:—17 candidates appeared at this examination. out of which 6 passed; 1 in Second Class, 2 in Third Class. and 3 in Not Class.

2nd Class:—Dighe Vasumati.

3rd Class:—Gurtu Dhanarajpati, Joshi Sonu.

Not Classed:—Bhide Banu, Hivargaonkar Sindhu, Vaishampayan Anandi.

Enrtance and Secondary School Certificate Examinations:—74 candidates appeared for the Entrance and Secondary School Certificate Examinations, out of which 52 passed.

Entrance Examination:—69 candidates appeared at this examination, out of which 46 passed; 15 in Second Class, 15 in Third Class, and 16 in Not Class.

2nd Class:—Desai Shakunatla, Dewaskar Godavari, Ekabote Kamala, Engineer Sushila, Gidwani Papani, Hashmatrai Saraswati, Karadia Gulbai, Karadia Shirinbai, Ketkar Narmada, Oka Durga, Pathak Sumati, Pawar Padmavati, Sardesai Meenakshi, Saraiya Kumud, Vaidya Shanta.

3rd Class.—Gokhale Sonu, Gupte Manorama, Jong Jyotsna, Mehta Nalini, Naik Vatsala, Paranjpe Manu, Paranjpe Shanta, Paralikar Kamala, Patkar Indira, Patkar Shalini, Praphune Shanta, Sarmalkar Indira, Sathaye Krishna, Shiras Dwarka, Talwalkar Dwarka.

Not Classed:—Ashtana Dhiravati, Camodia Shanta, Desai Indumati, Desai Sarala, Deshpande Nalini, Dosho Subhadra, Gawankar Hirabai, Macasare Rajas, Mehta Bhadra, Padalkar Indumati, Paradkar Kamala, Patwardhan Indira, Puranik Tara, Sheth Kusum, Shukla Labhagauri, Thakore Pranagauri.

Secondary School Certificate Examination:—The following 6 candidates have passed only in the Secondary School Certificate Examination:—Deshpande Lila, Dwivedi Kusum, Freni Hirjibehedin, Patel Lilavati, Trivedi Jamna, Umrani Seeta.

THE FRED COYNE CO.

The New Musical Comedy Company which opens at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, May 12th has the advantage of being organised by one who has a wide knowledge of the tastes and limitations of Eastern play-goers. Consequently it is first of all an exceedingly bright and cherry show, dancing in its latest development is a marked feature in each production, and the company working with the excellent material that Mr. Coyne has given them puts up in every case a crisp, witty and well played performance. It is since his last visit that Mr. Coyne has come into his own as an author; his plays have been done with great success in England, Australia and South Africa and India is now getting its first taste of the actor, author's work.

Mr. Coyne is however too experienced and skilful a producer to try and keep all the good material for himself. His company gets his full share of chances to shine and in his principal tour comedian, Mr. Sidney Burl he is bringing an eccentric comedian who will undoubtedly establish himself as an instant favourite. With the exception of Miss Wineped Vyvyan, the musical directress who was here with the Bandman Opera Company, all Mr. Coyne's company are new to the territory.

Amongst members, Miss Joyce Mason comes with the reputation of being a charming dancer and curiously clever comedienne, Miss Pavla Loraine is a soprano and oddly enough a clever character actress, Miss Dolin Mantle a souhette and dancer, Miss Joan Cerlin a Mezzo Soprano and strong dramatic actress, all are young and as their portraits show, distinctly good looking. Mr. Roy Shinley is the light comedian of the company and an excellent dancer, Mr. Cliff Kendall a cabaret artist and daneer of repute.

The opening production the two act musical comedy "The Black Cat," ranks amongst Mr. Coyne's best work as an author and the Excelsior Theatre should be packed to greet this latest welcome addition to our Eastern Theatrical life.

The Bangalore District Board is considering the pros and cons of the Bangalore-Hosur railway extension and the practicability of levying a railway cess for that purpose.—A P.

CONFISCATION NOTICES

FIRMNESS OF LANDHOLDERS

NO-TAX MOVEMENT IN ALIBAG AND PEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 5.

Mr. M. R. Gosavi is touring from village to village in the Alibag Taluka, addressing publicly and privately the landholders to keep one rupee unpaid from the increased land revenue dues, in spite of pursuasion or coercion from Government or semi-Government quarters. When dues are not paid in time, it is open for the Collector and his subordinate officers to issue notices and confiscate property in the presence of "panchas" with a view to realising the dues. In Alibag nothing of the kind has yet happened, although attempts are sedulously and surreptitiously afoot to divide the landholders and seduce them from the course they have adopted. Because, the Mamlatdar has not taken any steps yet, some people are going about telling credulous men that the movement is at an end. But, the people have not so short a memory as to forget what happened last year, how confiscations did take place, how auction sales took place and how Government officers got tired about the whole affair.

Things are differently going on in Pen. There the officers are not only not quiet, but very active, Talatis and Patils taking prominent part under inspired instructions. Confiscations have already taken place in a few cases. It is complained that some subordinates are unnecessarily enthusiastic in the performance of their duties, which they must really carry out only regretfully. "Kolaba-Samachar" of Pen calls upon all Khatedars to carry on the fight vigorously and unflinchingly, pointing the brave deeds of Bardoli. The paper warns the Khatedars that there is no settled procedure about the application of the several sections of the Land Revenue Code for realising assessment dues and they must not expect Government officers to be lenient. "Prepare to put up your fight after the Bardoli plan" is the paper's exhortation to the people.

MYSTERIOUS VISITOR IN BHAVNAGAR

SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 4.

The Secondary Education Conference was held last week under the auspices of the Department of Education in Bhavnagar. There was an interesting programme extending over five days. Dewan Bahadur Tribhowandas Trivedi, member of the Council of Administration, presided over the first day's meeting when Mr. Vithalbhai M. Mehta, the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Nrisinhprasad Bhatt, the well-known educationist and founder and head of the Dakshinamurti institutions, delivered interesting speeches on "the relation of Secondary Education with Primary and Higher Education" and "The Goal of Secondary Education" respectively.

STUDENTS' SPORTS.

The second day was devoted to sports, when students of the High School and Middle schools showed some excellent achievements in various athletics, and prizes were given away to the winners in several races by Col. A. H. E. Mosse, Vice-President of the Council and Chairman of the day.

The third and fourth days were devoted to discussions between parents and boarding-houses superintendents on one side and teachers on the other regarding the improvements required in the present system of Secondary Education, and these deliberations were presided over by Mr. Gulabrai G. Desai.

TEACHERS' DAY.

The last day was the teachers' day and as a result of the deliberations an institution was started with a view to change the present system of education and make it thoroughly suitable to the requirements of the times. All the meetings were attended by a large number of ladies.

STUDENTS' EXHIBITION.

A small exhibition of handicrafts by the students of the State High School was also put up along with the Conference and contained some very charming articles of use made by the boys themselves.

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

A strange lad has come here for some days. He is about 15 years old and wears a single loin cloth. Whether he is dumb or otherwise, he does not speak to anyone. He is generally seen moving about the streets playing on either a flute or a mouth organ and always followed by hundreds of boys who call him by the name of "Shree Krishna." This "Shree Krishna" feeds this host of followers with sweets from bazaar shops, for which he pays hard cash. Often he entertains them with cold drinks, tea and makes them sing praises of God. He himself is never heard talking to anyone. He is specially fond of little children whom he feeds and makes merry.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Results of F. E. Examn. S. E. (Civil) Exmn., S. E. (Mechanical) Exmn., B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) Exmn., University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

B. Sc. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SARASWAT SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

A branch of the above Vidyalaya was going on at Lalbaug but had to be closed for want of an expert tutor. It is again re-opened under pressure from the music loving people of that side from the 1st of May 1928 in Chapsi Mansion, near Post Office No. 12.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held at Madhav Bhuvan, opposite Railway Workshop, De-Lisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m., for the consideration of a resolution calling upon certain office-bearers of the Union to resign. All members are cordially invited to be present there.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

A deputation of the following gentlemen, representing the "Non-Official Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute" will wait on the Chief Officer of the City Improvement Trust on Tuesday, the 8th instant in connection with Clerical Housing Colony and Tenant Ownership Housing Scheme on state-aided system for clerks and officers of Improvement Trust:—Messrs. Framji Bilia, L.C.E., Shankarrao Mantri, Municipal Corporator, Arthur Warner, J. K. Parulkar, E. Woodfall, Narayan Rao Kulkarni, R. B. Paymaster and D. M. Nagarkar.

LIONEL EDWARDS, LTD., CRICKET CLUB.

Fixtures for the season 1928 are as under:—

June 30th Phipson and Co. C.C.; July 7th Burmah-Shell Sports Club; July 14th Volkart Bros C. C.; July 21st Brunner Mond and Co. C. C.; July 28th Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. C. C.; August 4th Dunlop Cricket Club; August 11th N. I. H. B. C. C.; August 18th Crawford Bayley Recreation Club; August 25th Secretariat Athletic Club; Sept. 1st Sun Life of Canada Sports Club; Sept. 15th Volkart Brothers C C; Sept. 22nd S. B. Billimoria and Co. C. C.; Sept. 29th N. I. H. B. C. C.; Oct. 6th David Sassoon and Co. C. C.; Oct. 13th Crawford Bayley Recreation Club; Oct. 20th W. H. Brady and Co. C. C. Oct. 27th Lawrence and Mayo C. C.; Nov. 3rd Indian Cotton Co.; Nov. 17th National City Bank C. C.

All matches commence at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

G.I.P. RY. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES STAFF UNION.

A meeting of the Staff of the G.I.P. Railway Administrative Offices viz., the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, the Chief Transportation Superintendent's Office, the Chief Engineer's Office, Principal Medical Officer's Office, and Agent's Office, was held on Wednesday last in the Sea Men's Union Hall, Frere Road, Bombay, Dr. MacDonald presiding.

Mr. P.S. Bakhale, Hon. General Secretary Wadi Bunder Staff Union, explained to the men the benefits of having a Union. He referred to the discussion he had with the Agent of the Railway, regarding the Wadi Bunder Staff Union, which had lately ben recognized officially and assured them that the Agent was sympathetic and that there would be no victimisation on account of men join the Union. He then read out the draft constitution and objects of the Union, which was unanimously passed. A resolution establishing a Union was moved by a member of the staff and after being duly seconded and supported was passed.

Mr. S. C. Joshi was appointed President and Mr. P. S. Bakhale (Editor of the "G. I. P. Union Herald") as Hony. General Secretary.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The writer's Dictionary of Quotations has gone astray, so he apologises in advance if he makes a mistake in quoting "when thieves fall out, let honest men beware." In any event these words will convey sufficiently the theme of "The Black Bird," showing from to-day onwards at the Royal Opera House. The plot deals with a battle of wits between two denizens of the underworld in the east end of London, and turns mainly upon the fact that both promise to "procure" a certain diamond necklace for a girl of their acquaintance. And one of these crooks plays a dual role—at one moment he is a physically perfect man and the next he is a crippled missionary who is venerated by the poor and is known to them as "The Bishop." Dramatic situations wax fast and furious when Scotland Yard takes a hand in the game, and the film ends with a very pretty squaring of the eternal triangle. The Pathe Gazette and a Harold Lloyd comic will also be shown at the Opera House, where the programme is now presented by Madan Theatres, Limited.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

The following is the list of passengers who left Bombay by the S.S. "Rajputana":—

Rao Saheb R R and Mrs Abhayankar, Capt J A and Mrs. Alfeiri, Mr. S M Ali, Mr J E Alloway, Mr M W U Alwi, Mr. and Mrs Ambler and child, Mr J C Andrews Mr and Mrs W F Andrews and infant, Miss B Andrews, Mrs Anthony, Mr. Asavaid, Mrs W H Askew, Mr W Arnott, Mr L R Atkins, Mr and Mrs Atkins, Mr A C Ayre, Mrs W W Baillie, Mr S S Bajpai, Miss G Baker, Miss D Baker, Mr R R Bakhale, Miss Sarah R Baldwin, Mrs T Barr, and Child, Mrs E A Batchelor and Child, Mrs W N Bates, Mrs E G Bates, Miss Bauer, Mr and Mrs W Beedie, Mr F A Betterton, Mr and Mrs F E Bharucha, Dr R N Bhatia and daughter, Mr J D Bhatt, Mr. L W and Mrs. Bon, Infant and Nurse, Mr. H S Blackhall, Mr. and Mrs Blackmore, Mrs F Boomla, three children and infant, Mr J C Bone, Sir Oswald Bosanquet, K.C.I.I., C.I.E., Mr. Bose, Mrs S Bose, Miss Boughtflower, Mrs F C Bourne, Mr M S Bradby, Mr and Mrs J P Bhadshaw, Infant and Nurse, Mr H A W Brent. Mr W H Brierley, Mr Brown, Mrs C Bruce, Miss A Bruce, Mr E J Bunbury, Miss P V H Burberry, Mr J T Burge, Mr R G Burt, Mr and Mrs C de Burton, Mrs. Butcher and two children, Mr. G Butler, Mr. K and Mrs Bux, Mr R G Byron, Capt and Mrs Cairnduff, Mr F M Cama, H H The Nawab of Cambay, Mr and Mrs I P F Campbell, infant and nurse, Mr H Castlendine, Mr F C and Mrs Castle, Mr R G Chagla, Mr F F R Channer, Capt Charles, Master V Charles, Dr (Miss) L S Chatterji, Mr S A and Mrs Cheesman and child; Mr Chetty Mr, Mrs and Miss S Chinoy, Master Chinoy, Mrs M Chinubhai, Mr B N Roy Chowdhuri, Mr M N Clarke, I.C.S., Mr O Clay, Miss A Cobbold, Mrs Cohen and child, Mr W and Mrs. Cole, Mr H E Collier, Mr N H Contractor, Hr. H N Contractor, H H Maharani of Cooch Behar and Lady Companion. Mrs S M Cookson, Mr C R Coombs, Mr H A and Mrs. Cooper and daughter, Mrs M A Cottrell, Mr J R Craig, Mr P Crawford, Mr F F Crichton, Mr W R Criper, Mr. C D'Arey Crofton, Mrs Crompton and Infant, Mr S Cruickshanks, Mrs D K Cunnison, Mr, Mrs. and Miss Cumming and Child, Mr K A and Mrs Cursetjee, Mr A B Cursetjee, Mr J Creixell, Capt W A Danby, Mrs E Darling, Mr. S B Davidson, Mrs E V David, Mr E Davies, Mr A F Davur, Mr Dhanboora, Mrs A M Dick, Mr D D and Mrs Dinshaw and two sons, Mr D D P Dinshaw and Mrs (Snr.) Dinshaw, Mr M N E and Mrs Dinshaw, Master Dinshaw, Mr C M and Mrs Diwanj, two Misses Dodd, Mr and Mrs Dodd Mr N W Duckworth, Mr N M Dumasia, Miss Duncuft, Mrs A Dungworth, Capt Dyson, Mrs Hyde Edwards, Princess N Engalitcheff, Mr T M and Mrs Evans, Mr and Mrs Evans, Mr B Farmer, Mr N N Farrell, Miss Farrell, Capt A A Filose, Mr G Findlay, Mr P A Fosberg, Mrs W K Fraser-Tytler, Major-General Sir G McK. and Lady Franks, K.C.B., Mr J C French, Mr R C Frink, Miss Frye, Mr W Fullerton, Mr Fulton, Mrs Fulton and Child, Mr R D Gangoly, Mrs W A Garstin, Mr A D and Mrs Gaul, Mrs. Giles, Mr H C F Gill, Mrs E P Gill, Miss M Gill, Mr W T and Mrs Gillard, Mr T N Gillet, Mr R Ginburger, Lt-Col R Goodman, Mrs K A G E Gordon and Child, Mrs Goff, Miss Green, Miss Greenway, Capt C W and Mrs Greenway, Mr F S Gregory, Lt-Col E G Gregson, Mrs F C Griffiths, Major J B Grogan, Mr. Gulabchand, Hon Mrs R Gupta, Mr S N and Mrs Guzder, Master Guzder, Capt H M Hamilton, Miss M Hanning, Mr E H Hardy, Capt J S Hasted, Mrs Hathising, Mr E Hayward, Mr L A Haywood, Mr O Hearn, Mr C G Henderson, Mrs H R Herbert and two children, Mrs Hickey and two children, Miss Hill, Mr G R Hilson, Capt Hinksman, Mr and Mrs Holland, Master Ralph Holdaway, Mr H Hopwood, Mrs Hoskins, Miss Hoskins, Mr W B and Mrs Houston, Mr M Hug, Mrs G A K Hutton, Mr S Iyengar, Lt-Comrd. C V Jack, R.N., The Hon Mr. Justice G H B Jackson, H H The Darbar Saheb of Jasdan, H H The Rani of Jasdan, Mr C R Jassawala, Mrs C R Jassawala, child and nurse, Mr Javeri, Mrs Javeri and Infant, Mr M A Jinnah, Mr John, Mr J W Johnstone, Mrs T W Johnstone, Mr J H I Jones, Mr M C Jones, Mr and Mrs Kalyanwala, Master P Kamar, Dr H D and Mrs Kanga, Mr Karmenski, Mr and Mrs Kasturbhai, Mrs Kavanagh, Mrs A T Kay and Child, Mr A Keene, Mr Keshavlal, Mr S H Khan, Mr B Ghullar, Mr C Kingeome, Mr G Kingdon, Capt G and Mrs Kirkbride, Mrs Kirtland, Capt W H Knox, Mr G T and Mrs. Labes, Mrs S Van B Laing and Child, B B Lal, Mr D C Lali, Mr S and Mrs Lallubhai, Mr JLamb, Miss H M Lamb, Mr W Lang, Mrs F H Langley, Mr K L Larsen, Miss V Latrobe, Mrs I M Law, Mr J M Lawrence, Miss M Lazenby, Rev. H W and Mrs Lea-Wilson and three children and infant, Mr G Lee, Mr J B Leonard, Mr W Leslie, The Marquess of Linlithgow, Mr P R C Lindsay, Mr C Lomatos, Mr Longmuir, Miss K M Long, Read Armiral Lynes, Mr J A and Mrs Bacbean, Mrs D T MacGregor and Child, Mrs L H Macklin, Lt-Col. J M A and Mrs. MacMillan, Mr J K and Mrs. Macnab, Hon Mrs Florence Macnaughton, Mr. A Maharrie, Mr. J C Manning, Mr J H Manning, Mr F N V Martyn, Mr S N Mathur, Mrs. F C Mark, Mr G P Mavlankar, Miss W May, Mrs P A McCormack, Mrs K McLeod, Miss Means, Sir Sorabji B Mehta, Dr J S Mehta, Mrs H M Mehta, Lt-Col J W B and Mrs Merewether, Mr H A Metcalfe, M.V.O., I.C.S., Mrs K J Mhatre, Mrs R K and Mrs Millar, Mr F A and Mrs Milligan, Mr W F and Mrs Milne, Mr James Milne, Mr S Milne, Mrs Stuart Milne, Sir Benore and Lady Mitter, Mr V Mockett, Mr K E Mody, Mr M Mody, Dr Wali Mohamed, Rev Father H S Moore, Mr W M and Mrs Monew, Mr Narottam Morarjee, Miss Moore, Major R H and Mrs Morse, Dr J G Mukerji, Mrs C G Mumford, Miss Mutch, Mr. W C Nairn, Mrs T M Nair, Mrs Nathalal and two infants, Mr. G L Newman, Mrs H Nicholls and Child, Lt-Col N D and Mrs Noble and Child, The Hon Mr Justire Odgers, Rai Bahadur D D Pandya, Mr M G and Mrs Panton, Mr R M Pasley, Mr A B Patil, Miss Paul, Mr A F and Mrs Paul, Mr K and Mrs Peddie and Child, Mrs G B Peel, child and nurse, Mrs V H Peers, Mr H E Percy, Hon Justice Sir William Phillips, Mr C Porter, Mr R S and Mrs Powvala, Mrs Pringle, Mr M D Puri, Capt R G Purvis, Mr C and Mrs Quarry, Mr W J and Mrs Quixley, Sir C M and Lady Rameshodlal, Mrs C E Randle, Dr R C Rawley, Mr. A C S Reaburn, Mr W R Renwick, Mr D Reoch, Mr C J K and Mrs Richardson, M J P Risdon, Mr S Robb, Mrs Rollo, Miss D Rooke, Mr W and Mrs Rothwell, child and infant, Mr J Rutherford. Lt-Col A E E Sargent, D.S.O., M.C., Mr Salkind, Mr Sajun, Mr F C Sanders, Mr W and Mrs Sanders and Child, Mr G H and Mrs Savory, Mr W F and Mrs Schofield, Mr J Scott, Mr J Ramsay and Mrs Scott, Mrs C R F Seymour, Miss Shakuntala, Mr W P Shepherd-Barron, Dr V N Shirodker, Mr K R Simpson, Mr S P Singh, Rt Hon. Lord Sinha, Mr C B Singh, Mr D M Singh, Rai Bahadur H P Singh, Mr A R and Mrs Smith, Mr H Smith, Capt W W Smith, Mr L Sommer, Mr H T Sorley, Mrs F L Spencer, Capt H H and Mrs Stable, Mr J and Mrs Stephens, Mr T A and Mrs Stewart, Mr J A Strang, Mrs F W Strong, Mr A M Stuart, Mr T B and Mrs Tate, Mr. Taunton, Mrs H Taylor, Mrs C S Taylor, Miss V P Tester, Mr A M and Mrs. Thomson, Lt-Col J P Thompson, Mr W H Thompson, Mr B D Tims, Mrs J E Todd, and Child, Mr H D and Mrs Townend, Mr W L Travers, C.I.E., O.B.E, Mrs E H M Treasure, Major C F Trench, Mrs M L Trevor, Hon Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, Mr Tullic, Mr R J Turner, Mr R N and Mrs Tweedale, Mrs Twynham, Mr A M and Mrs Unwala, Mr D A Unwala, Mr W B Urmson, Mr. D B Vakil, Mrs D H Vaurenen, Mr J Vernon, Mrs A G Vlasto, Mrs Vurdhman, Capt U W F Walker, Mrs H Walker, Mrs E A Walker, The Hon Mr Justice D B Walker, Mrs Wash, child and infant, Mr Watson, Mrs E Watt, Mr D and Mrs Watson, child and infant, Mr S A Weare, Miss Weatherall, Mr H N Weber, Miss L West, Capt C G Whateoat, Mr J J and Mrs. infant, Mr Williams, Mr S Williams and infant, Mr. Williams, Mr S Willams and infant, Miss Williams, Rev Father T C Williams, Capt F H W Wilsley, Mr Wilson, Mr. Geo Wilson, Col. W E Wilson-Johnston, Mr G Wilson, Capt C M Wingfield, Mr T K Wishart, Miss P Wright, Mr E Wood, Lt-Col A M Woodside, Lt-Col T C McCombie and Mrs Young, Mrs W D Young, Mrs R D Young and child, Mrs J D Yule.

When threatened with a sore throat, take half a lemon and suck it. This gives immediate relief and prevents a cold from developing.

NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

PICKETING CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED

UNREST AMONG G. I. P. EMPLOYEES

Does another strike in Bombay cloud the horizon of the present industrial depression? Doubts expressed in Labour circles were confirmed on Sunday that 8,000 workers of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Bombay, would down tools on May 10 if their demands are not conceded by the Agent. A meeting of the Railway Union's executive was held in Parel on Sunday afternoon to consider the question, and it was decided to leave the matter to the general body which will meet on May 10. It is generally felt that the employees will resort to strike, as it is said their grievances have long been neglected. The workers demand that their legitimate promotions which had been stopped for six years be granted immediately and the minimum wage of Rs. 25 be increased to Rs. 40. The Agent is said to have expressed his inability to grant these demands, and the workers think that a strike will compel the Agent to concede their demands. The strike, if declared, will further aggravate the already acute tension caused by the strike of the textile workers.

STRIKERS' VOLUNTEER CORPS.

While the strike of the railway workers threatens to burst out, the strike of the textile workers shows no signs of abatement. The latest figures available at the Strike Committee's office show that more than 20,000 workers have left for their villages. The remaining workers show firmness and determination. To strengthen the strike, a new feature has been introduced by the leaders. It has been decided to picket mills with a view to persuade "black-legs" not to enter the mills. A strong volunteer corps has already been started under the captainship of Mr. Mirajkar. To put picketing on an organised basis, a lorry will carry the volunteers from place to place, and the pickets will carry big posters and placards exhorting the men not to return to work.

It appears the Commissioner of Police has verbally prohibited "picketing", and the leaders have decided to stand on their legal rights of peacefully persuading workers not to work, and therefore they will defy that order. Mr. Mirajkar with a batch of 5 men has volunteered to picket at the gates of a certain mill, and if necessary, court imprisonment for that offence. Interesting developments might probably follow.

RESOLVED TO CARRY ON.

As usual a meeting of about 1,000 workers was held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi on Sunday morning. It was addressed by Messrs. Jhabvala, Mirajkar, Nimbkar and Bradley. Hopes were expressed at the meeting that the mill-owners might probably concede a substantial portion of the demands. If they did not, they must carry on the strike.

SAD FATE OF A MENDICANT

RUN OVER BY A CAR

While sleeping on a public road at Nal Bazar Sital Gaji, a homeless mendicant met with a fatal accident on the night of May 1. A Motor car No. 147 is alleged to have run over him inflicting serious injuries. The mendicant lingered for three days and died on Friday night.

Evidence at the Coroner's inquest showed that the street was well lighted, and that a number of people were sleeping on the street owing to excessive heat.

While returning a verdict of death due to injuries caused by the car, the jury held the driver of the car guilty of rash and negligent driving.

LABOUR TROUBLES RECOMMENCE AT SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, May 5.

Though a resumption of work was made in the Sholapur mills on the 2nd instant, the situation has again turned. There was some trouble in the spinning section and labourers have again come out. Slight damage was caused by hooligans to the estate.—A. P.

FIRE IN ELECTRIC GOODS SHOPS

A shop owned by Mr. Esoofalli Mulla Huseinbhai containing electric goods and situated in Mr. Khandwani's premises caught fire at about 8-30 p.m. last night. Engines of Byculla, Bhuleshwar, Baboola Tank and Fort Fire Brigade stations arrived in time and extinguished the fire within half an hour. Inspector Dost Mohomed and Sergeant Fish of Pydhonie Police Station had been to the place and supervised operations in this thickly populated locality. The goods had been insured with the Southern Union General Insurance Company, and the damage is considered to be about rupees three thousand. Cause of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN BIG GODOWN AT CHINCHBUNDER.

The fire broke out in a godown belonging to Mr. Amarchand Madhavji at about 9-30 p.m. last night. The godown contained goods groundnuts, linseed, waste paper, etc., and they belonged to Messrs. Kuverji Umershi, Savailal Premchand, Tamboli and Co., Kamaroodin Rasoolji and others. Fire-engines from Byculla, Baboola Tank, Bhuleshwar and Mandvi Fire Brigade stations arrived in time, worked hard under the supervision of Mr. T. C. Grenop. The fire had been extinguished within an hour. The cause of the fire is not known.

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT ON SWAMI DAYANAND

ASSAULTER STILL AT LARGE

BENARES, May 5.

Several injuries were inflicted with a knife last night on the body of Swami Dayanand, a preacher of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal. The Swami is lying in the premises of the Mahamandal and he is receiving medical treatment. The injuries are not very serious. The assaulter has absconded.

The cause of the assault is still unknown. Police are making enquiries.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS AND THE BOMBAY PLEDGES

(By A BOYCOTTER.)

The Provisional Committee of the Boycott League have published in the Press the draft pledges and the draft constitution for inviting suggestions from the Public. The pledges run as under:—

(1) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall not deal in or use British cotton cloth;

or (2) until full Swarajya is attained I shall not deal in or use any foreign cloth;

or (3) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth alone;

and (4) Until full Swarajya is attained I shall not use any British article as far as possible.

Members of the Boycott League are to take only one of the first three pledges and the fourth one also. The alternative given to the members of taking one of the first three pledges has been a happy combination to rope in together all Boycotters, Swadeshists and Khadderites as far as British cloth is concerned but it would be better and more appropriate if the word "buy" be substituted for the word "use" in all the four pledges. Consider how many people would be left out at the initial stage from all the three groups. Not to use British cloth or not to use any foreign cloth or to use hand-spun and hand-woven cloth alone and not to use any British article as far as possible would involve the giving away or destroying all the existing stock of clothes of the families of all who propose to join the Boycott League. Of the total imports worth 160 crores of rupees, goods of the value of 111 crores have been imported from Great Britain alone. Out of these 111 crores cotton piece-goods alone account for 45 crores while cotton, twist yarn, ropes and sewing thread account for another 4 crores. British Wollen piece-goods are imported to the value of about 1-1/2 crores and though British silks come to only about 9 lakhs other imported silks are worth about 3-1/4 crores.

The object of the League is to draw together as many Indian citizens as possible in the National Movement of attaining Swaraj. There will be many people who will join the League if the pledges refer to their future purchases alone. If they are going to be asked to give away or destroy even their existing cotton clothes, not to mention British Woollens or the Japanese and Chinese silks, it would mean a heavy strain on the resources of the family to destroy all its existing stock of cotton clothes, if not other British articles because the fourth pledge is not definitive but recommends the boycott of such articles according to the ability of the individual to undergo the sacrifice. This means that if the Indian imports of British cotton piece-goods came to 44 crores and if an average family or individual carries a stock of about 5 times its value in clothes it would mean a total sacrifice of 132 crores in one year, besides causing the inconvenience of sending these people to make an increased demand on the existing capacity of Indian Manufactures and stock of cotton piece-goods. It is not enough that the boycotter has merely to abstain from using British articles including cotton cloth but no member of his family who is dependent on him should be allowed to purchase any such British article for future use. It is therefore earnestly requested that the Provisional Committee will consider the substitution of the word "buy" for the word "use" in all the four pledges as only by that means they will be able to draw together a larger number of members and not exclude those who may be willing to forego British articles in the future but are so poor as not to afford to give up their existing clothes.

If the word "buy" is used in the pledges, perhaps it will not be necessary to keep the word "deal in" also, because no person could continue to deal in those articles unless he first bought them. What is essential is to stop all 'future purchases' of British articles in general and British cloth in particular in the immediate future to put effective presure on British Imperialism (which is the hand-maid of British trade) to give up its strangle-hold on Indian Politics and to allow Indians to realise their goal of independence or full Swaraj at an early date.

Oslo.—The North Polar airship "Italia" has left for Spitzbbergen.—Reuter.

GRANT-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS

MODIFICATION OF OLD RULES BY PUNJAB GOVT.

MEASURES AGAINST POLITICAL AGITATIONS

LAHORE, May 5.

Official business was transacted to-day in the Punjab Legislative Council.

After interpellations Sir Fazli Hussain moved that the election of the committee of seven representative of the Legislative Council to take part in the joint conference with the Statutory Commission shall be on the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote.

The motion was carried without discussion.

The President announced that nominations of members to be elected will be received by 3 p.m. on Monday.

Sir Fazli Hussain next moved the election of a member to the Forest Board in the place of Kunjan Singh resigned. This motion was carried.

The report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Preemption Amendment Bill was then presented, taken into consideration and passed.

PUNJAB LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir Fazli Hussain next presented the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Land Revenue Amendment Bill and moved that it shall be taken into consideration.

Afzal Haq moved an amendment urging circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion.

Several members opposed the amendment. The Revenue Member said that the Bill had been before them for the last five years and no interest would be served by the postponement. But if the Council thought that the measure was so bad he would not thrust it on them and would not proceed with it.

The supporters of the amendment pointed out that the Bill affected the interests of Zamindars in the whole province and in view of the minutes of dissent of the non-official members of the Select Committee it was desirable that time should be given to the public to express an opinion and the measure should be postponed till November.

The amendment, however, being put to vote was rejected by 42 votes to 25.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS.

The Bill was then taken clause by clause and after two amendments had been carried and four negatived to Clause two, the Council adjourned till Monday when the further clauses of the Bill will be taken into consideration.

GRANT-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS.

At question time Mr. Manoharlal informed the House that the terms of the existing provision regarding grant-in-aid to schools had been examined and modified in important particulars. According to a recent amendment, grants are liable to be withdrawn from a school if the management or the staff take part in an agitation directed against the authority of the Government or disseminate opinions tending to excite feelings of disloyalty or disaffection against the Government or excite enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. The grants will not be withdrawn under this provision without giving an opportunity to the school authority concerned to show cause why the grants should not be withdrawn.

The Government have reserved to itself the right to refuse to withdraw any grants.—A. P.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

MORNING PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12-00 noon Close Down.
6-30 p.m. A CELEBRITY CONCERT.
Vladimir de Pachmann—Solo.
PIANO FORTE.
(a) Nocturne in F Major Op 15 Chopin.
(b) Nocturne in G Major Op. 37 No. 2 Chopin.
ENRICO CARUSO—Tenor.
(a) Luna D'Estate, Tosti.
(b) Nina, Pergolesi.
FRITZ KREISLER—Solo Violin.
"Andante Cantabile Op. 11" Tschaikowsky.
FRITZ KREISLER and EFREM ZIMBALIST.
"Concerto for Two Violins in D Minor" Bach.
1. Vivace. 2. Largo. 3. Allegro.
ENRICO CARUSO.
(a) Cantique De Noel, Faure.
(b) Sancta Maria Adam.
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.
(a) Etude in E Minor Op 25 No. 5, Chopin.
(b) Ballade in A Flatt Op. 47 Chopin.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

ANDHERI WANTS A MUNICIPALITY.

A public meeting of the Residents of Andheri was held at Gazder hall Andheri on Sunday the 6th Inst. when the residents of Andheri decided to accept the Government's proposal to grant Andheri a separate Municipality on the same conditions as are accepted by the residents of Vile Parle. There were only three dissentients.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MAY 7, 1928.

THE BOYCOTT STIFFENS.

Sir John Simon will do well to read, before he speaks next on the "weakening" of the boycott in India, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement to a representative of the "Pioneer" with reference to that paper's scheme for "Bridging the Gulf." Sir John may also read the comments of the Liberal organ, the "Leader" on the statement. He will then at least know better than to ask again: "Is there a gulf?" Sir Chimanlal refers in his statement to the present position of the boycott, the "Pioneer's" scheme, and possible alternatives to that scheme.. As regards the position of the boycott he emphatically declares: "Whatever heroic attempts may be made to make the British public believe that the Simon Commission is receiving considerable co-operation in India, any impartial observer on the spot will unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that the intelligentsia of the country are not prepared to accept the Simon Commission". Sir John's own conviction, apart from his public utterances, could not be far different from this view. Sir Chimanlal does not approve of the "Pioneer" scheme. For he says: "Any Commission set up by the authority of the Viceroy cannot possibly have the same status and equality of power and rights as the Simon Commission. It is equally clear to my mind that neither Sir John Simon nor his Commission can confer on any committee of the Indian Legislature equal status, powers and rights. That can only be done by the authority which brought into existence the status, rights and powers now enjoyed by the Simon Commission". These views are clear, emphatic and sound and, be it remembered, they come from a most cautious leader of a most cautious party in India.

Asked by the "Pioneer" representative for an alternative scheme for bridging the gulf, Sir Chimanlal replied bitterly: "We do not see any use in putting forward a scheme when no one has bothered to ask us to do so and there is a studied attempt to ignore the strength and extent of the opposition and to misrepresent the state of feeling." However, he suggested one alternative in the following words: "Why not appoint Indians to the Simon Commission itself? That would solve the difficulty and bridge the gulf since Indians so appointed would be invested with all the rights, powers and status of the Simon Commission itself." Of course, it is understood here that the Indians so appointed are thoroughly representative and at least equal in number to the British members of the Commission, else there would be no meaning in the repeated insistence on equal powers and status for Indians. This is not the first time that this suggestion has been publicly made. Another alternative, too, has often been urged by a large section of Nationalists, that Parliament should invest a committee of the Indian Legislature with all the powers now vested in the Simon Commission.. If an authoritative popular scheme is at all expected by Parliament, one has been in the field these four years in the shape of a resolution of the Assembly passed by almost all elected members. The resolution, which was passed in 1924, runs thus:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establish full responsible Government in India and for the said purpose:

(a) to summon at an early date a representative Round Table Conference to recommend, with due regard to the protection of the rights and interests of important minorities, the scheme of a Constitution for India; and

(b) after dissolving the Central Legislature to place the said scheme for approval before a newly-elected Indian Legislature and to submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a Statute."

This scheme provides, as pointed out by Pandit Motilal Nehru in a letter to the "Pioneer", "all the necessary safeguards, recognises the final authority of the British Parliament and lays down the exact procedure to be followed on well-understood lines." So long as the Assembly's resolution stands, no one has the right to suggest that the deadlock with regard to the Commission continues because no constructive suggestion has been made by Indians.

One of the questions put by the "Pioneer" representative to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was: "What do you and other leaders propose to do if the Commission on its return maintains its present attitude"? Prompt came the reply: "We shall also continue our present attitude. We will refuse to have anything to do with the Commission." The "Leader", commenting on Sir Chimanlal's statement, makes the following remarkable forecast, which we specially commend to Sir John Simon and Lord Birkenhead. It says:—

"Whatever Sir John Simon may be able to accomplish with official and toady assistance he will achieve, but that is all. How far will it carry him? All progressive parties in India repudiate his Commission, and they will repudiate his Commission's report. The only classes of the Indian population who have been labouring in the political field, and all of them will agitate to make peaceful Government impossible if the British in their unimaginative arrogance and in the pursuit of their selfish ends decide finally to have their own way and persist in doing for and giving to India what Indians do not want and may not care to look at. If the British Government of India is to have even the semblance of a civilised and constitutional government, Indian politicians will take good care to make it as nearly impossible as may be, unless and until the British descends some steps from their giddy heights."

This, coming from a responsible Liberal organ, does not surely look like a weakening of the boycott. Both Congressmen and Government will view the above forecast with much interest as possessing a great deal more significance than is at first sight apparent.

JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA.

The news from Tsinanfu, the cockpit of the present struggle between the armies of Chang Tso-lin and the republican armies of Southern China, indicates that the side issue of Japanese policy in the internecine quarrel between North and South in that unfortunate land will soon become the dominant one involving a bitter and prolonged conflict between Japan and the Chinese Republican forces. The Foreign Commissioner of the Republican Government of Nanking has lodged a formal protest with the Japanese Government against the conduct of the Japanese troops at Tsinan who, he alleges, fired upon Chinese soldiers without the slightest provocation. Reports from Peking state that the Japanese commanding officer in Shantung complains of gross indignities to which a Japanese Consular Official was subjected by General Feng's soldiers. There is no doubt that the incursion of Japanese troops in Shantung on the ostensible pretext of protecting the lives and property of Japanese nationals and the intervention of Japan in the quarrel between North and South, practically in favour of the Mukden War Lord, has exasperated the Southern Chinese leaders. It will be difficult for their armies to observe an attitude of strict neutrality towards the Japanese in view of the popular impression in South China that Japan desires to play in China the role of Britain in Egypt.

Unless the Japanese Cabinet gives an assurance of strict neutrality in the internecine quarrel demanding from the advancing troops from the South only a rigid stipulation that Japanese lives and property in the invaded area shall be respected and unless Japan sees to it that this assurance of neutrality is strictly observed, the probability is that the Sino-Japanese conflict will take a more serious turn. This will be to the immediate advantage of Chang Tso-lin. Japan has been trying to negotiate with him latterly for increased economic opportunities to the 180,000 Japanese immigrants in Manchuria, and on behalf also of the Korean farmers in that territory upon whom Chang Tso-lin has put special disabilities on the ground that they do not become good colonisers and that the Manchurians dislike them. The "quid pro quo" which the Dictator of North China expects from Japan is indirect, if not direct, help in stemming the advance from the South. There is not much love lost between the present Government in Japan and the republican governments of Canton, Nanking and Hankow. In regard the revision of the tariff policy, the Japanese Government does not at all appreciate the attitude of the republican leaders in South China. As the "Nichi Nichi" of Tokio said the other day in supporting the policy of the Japanese Government: "Is it certain that China will not use the increased tariff revenue towards military expenses? Japan wishes to aid China in her tariff reform but we must be assured how honestly China will carry out her promises regarding such reforms." This view of an influential organ of public opinion betrays the anxiety with which the governing classes in Japan look upon the possibilty of the Republican Governments of Southern China obtaining more funds to make their military position stronger. It will be a feather in the cap of Southern Chinese diplomacy if it buys off Japanese opposition to the advance of republican armies towards Peking, but as the Japanese Government has stronger attachments and obligations towards Chang Tso-lin, the only way in which a Sino-Japanese conflict can be avoided is by both parties using Japan as a mediator between the two. At a heavy price from both Japan will in all likelihood consent to play that role.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

It is understood that at the Subjects Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference resolutions on intercommunal unity and removal of untouchability were, after long discussion, withdrawn on the ground that these were religious questions and outside the scope of Political Conferences. The Committee, it is said acted on the principle of divorcing religion, from politics. If the facts are as stated, we fear that the Committee has misapplied the principle. The right interpretation of that principle is that a State should not identify itself with any one religion and should not allow religious dogmas to interfere with its policy of securing commonweal on purely rational grounds. It is in accordance with this principle that the Government of India legislated against "Suttee" and ought to legislate against child marriages or untouchability. The Poona Subjects Committee would have acted in perfect accordance with this principle if it had laid down, from a purely rational or social or political point of view, the civic rights and responsibilities of the untouchables and other communities in India, so as to secure the maximum social and political advantage to the country. In fact that is what a number of social and political Conferences have been attempting to do for some years past. That is also what the Subjects Committee attempted to do for a number of hours. But finding the question a little thorny dropped it and sheltered itself behind the plea of divorcing religion from politics. Is the Committee quite sure that it has not violated the very principle it avows by allowing religious prejudices to stifle discussion on subjects of paramount social and political significance?

RELIGION AS A GUIDE OF SOCIETY

HISTORIC INSUFFICIENCY.

(BY ANILBARAN RAY).

As the Asiatics regarded "the Divine as the secret goal and aim of all being and action and therefore of the whole development of the individual and the collectivity in all its parts and all its activities" they made religion the ultimate guide of social as well as individual life. But this is not peculiar to Asia alone. In other countries and other civilisations also, except in certain brief periods like the modern, pre-eminence has been given to religion and as this attitude seems to be the normal state of the human mind and of human societies, there must be something fundamentally true in it, something which satisfies a great need of the human race. Yet the historical fact remains that religion has often thrown its weight in the past on the side of darkness, oppression and ignorance; and humanity has often got rid of much that was cruel, evil, ignorant, not by the power of religion but by the power of the awakened intelligence and of human idealism and sympathy. It is on account of this insufficiency of religion and its antagonism to the general progress and welfare of society that religion has sometimes been violently attacked as it is being done at the present day and even in our own country.

EVILS OF RELIGION.

It is not a sufficient defence of religion to say that all good things in life have led to abuses and religion has not been an exception. We have to note the fact and find out its explanation if we want to meet those who want to reject altogether the influence of religion on the general life of the people. "We cannot ignore for instance the blood-stained and fiery track which formal, external Christianity has left furrowed across the mediaeval history of Europe almost from the days of Constantine, its first hour of secular triumph, down to very recent times, or the sanguinary comment which such an institution as the Inquisition affords on the claim of religion to be the directing light and regulating power in ethics and society, or religious wars and wide-spread State persecutions on its claim to guide the political life of mankind."

JUSTIFICATION FOR REVOLT.

The evils for which religion can be made responsible are no doubt formidable, but we must understand that the root of these evils is not in true religion itself but "in our ignorant confusion of religion with a particular creed, sect, cult, religious society or church. Herein lies the whole root of the historical insufficiency of religion as a guide and control of human society." Thus churches and creeds violently opposed philosophy and science; men thought that religion was bound up with certain fixed intellectual conceptions about God and the world which could not stand scrutiny and therefore the scrutiny had to be put down by fire and sword. A narrow view of religion regarded the joy and beauty of life as inconsistent with true piety and discovered them as being sinful indulgences, thereby seriously hampering the growth and full development of life. In polities it has often resisted the coming of larger political ideas because it identified itself with the church which sought to usurp political power; or "it stood for a false theocracy forgetting that true theocracy is the kingdom of God and not the kingdom of a Pope." So too it has often supported a rigid and outworn social system, because it thought its own life bound up with social forms with which it happened to have been associated during a long portion of its own history and erroneously concluded that even a necessary change there would be a violation of religion and a danger to its existence; as if so mighty and inward a thing as the religious spirit in man could be destroyed by so small a thing as the change of a social form or so outward a thing as social readjustment. "This error in its many forms has been the great weakness of religion as practised in the past and the opportunity and justification for the revolt of the intelligence, the aesthetic sense, the social and political idealism, even the ethical spirit of the human being against what should have been its own highest tendency and law."

RELIGION v. RELIGIONISM.

"Here then lies one secret of the divergence between the ancient and the modern, the Eastern and Western ideal, and here also one clue to their reconciliation. Both rest upon a certain strong justifica-

(Contined on page 9.)

BRITAIN'S SELF-IMPOSED BURDEN.

FAR-REACHING TENTACLES OF BRITISH OCTOPUS.

(BY D. V. K.)

II.

The people to-day the world over are suffering great economic hardships due to the abominable burden of the taxation, principally the consequence of the last great War. The economic situation is, on the whole, much worse to-day than what it was before 1914. Millions of poor people were goaded on to fight the Germans in defence of modern civilization and culture and for the right of smaller nations to exist, as the Allied politicians and propagandists gave out from time to time. The war has actually mortgaged the economic future of the generation yet unborn! Ministers with the most liberal views found their hands forced by a corrupt Chauvinist press and the result was the great cataclysm which shook the world to its very foundations by renewing a hundredfold and incessantly maintaining for over four years the thunders of Marengo and Waterloo on a much more extensive scale, thunders which had died a century ago! The responsibility of the last war must remain for some time to come an unsettled question. Anyway its interest now is academic, but the recent speech, by Von Hindenburg at the opening of the Tannenburg War Memorial, and also its support by the ex-Kaiser William II, from his place of retirement are not such as can be easily disposed of.

DOCTRINE OF TRUSTEESHIP.

What is this new "Doctrine of Trusteeship," of which we hear so much in these post-war days? British Chauvinists are never tired of singing its glories to the peoples and countries subject to British imperialism and struggling for freedom the world over. Though John Bull is crying himself hoarse and telling people everywhere that he is amongst them for their good and that his role is that of a guide, the ungrateful world is unwilling to believe in him and the result is that everywhere to-day he is at loggerheads with people impatient of his guidance! The Britisher is never tired of expounding the benefits of his trusteeship to the world in season and out of season. It is nothing new—it is the same old time-worn doctrine of "Might is right," only stated in different words. Nobody, for example, ever appointed the British people, trustees for India—there is no other trust deed that that of brute force based on selfishness. Granting for argument's sake that there is such a trust, then certainly the British people have most abused that trust as Pandit Motilal Nehru once put it in the Legislative Assembly. How after all does this wonderful trusteeship accord with the "Fourteen Points" enunciated by the late President Wilson and accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers before the peace pourparlers commenced in 1918?

FORGOTTEN PROMISES.

What has become of the principle of "self-determination for progressive nations" and of the "right of smaller peoples to exist" and all those great principles which were to outlaw war and usher in a new era for mankind? Yes, the world is safe to-day for democracy and nationality so long as these two do not conflict with British interests. The British policy during the last ten years is just the same, whether it was in the hands of Whigs or Tories or Labourites of the Ramsay Macdonald type. A Labour tub-thumper of the British imperialist war party, blowing hot and cold in the same breath was a phenomenon unknown to and unexpected by the gullible section of mankind. If one is to make a choice, one would certainly prefer a frank and straight-forward gentleman like Lloyd George to the astute Labour-imperialist like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. It is true that the Labour ministry came into office by sufferance of the Liberal party; and though it was in office, it was not in power. Still Mr. Ramsay Macdonald did not fail to give a foretaste of his Labour-imperialism during the life-time of his short-lived ministry. In fact, the imperialist in Ramsay Macdonald was too transparent to need any scratching unlike the Tartar in the Russia! The language which its acknowledged spokesman used, as soon as Labour came into office, was no way different from "the steel frame" speech of Mr. Lloyd George or the recent arrogant and puerile utterances of Lord Birkenhead.

ARROGANT CLAIM.

It is indeed strange that Britain always

(Continued on Page 9)

The first article appeared on April 25

Notes of the Day.

Persia's Triumph.

Thursday next, May 10, will be observed as a national holiday in Persia and very rightly too. From that day are to be abolished the odious capitulations under which foreigners resident in Persia enjoyed the right of being brought to trial only in special courts presided over by their own nationals. These privileges accorded to foreigners were a reflection upon the competancy of the Persian Government to decide equitably such type of cases. The abrogation of the capitulations is a triumph of Persian diplomacy and an acknowledgment by the foreign powers that Persia is now under a stable, progressive and enlightened Government. Under the new arrangement the previous conventions with certain foreign Governments will be annulled and foreigners will be subject to the jurisdiction of the National Courts. Persia's success in thus vindicating her self-respect should encourage Egypt and China in demanding the abrogation of special judicial concessions to foreigners.

Hard Job.

Even the most extreme of Tory journals are finding it a hard job to convince their public that the preliminary explorations into the Indian political field of Sir John Simon and his colleagues have been successful. The negative manner in which Sir John expressed himself in regard to his experiences in India has made their task doubly difficult. He said that he was "not dissatisfied." He added, of course, in fulfilment of his role that —"there can be no doubt that much of the opposition has weakened or broken down," but the British Press excepting the "New Leader," the one solitary exception, is hard put to it to suggest that after their return to India next cold weather the Simon Seven will meet with a better reception. The "Daily Telegraph" gets out of the difficulty by abusing the Swarajist leaders and asking its readers to look at "facts." The "facts" as to "good-will and co-operation" in India, it says, "have been apparent in the daily record of the Commission's experience at Delhi and during their Indian tour of some 6,000 miles." What an inglorious record of manufactured receptions and the stout opposition of the people will be exhibited to the public gaze, if only the head of the Commission publishes his "experiences"!

Indian Martyr to American Injustice.

A sad story comes from San Francisco of an Indian martyr to American race arrogance. Mr. Vishnu Das Bagai, a Hindu art dealer in that city, committed suicide by gas as a protest against the refusal of the United States Government to recognise the American citizenship which he had lawfully acquired. That refusal was an act of wanton injustice. We reproduce elsewhere Mr. Bagai's farewell letter to the world arraigning the American naturalisation laws. In that touching letter he says, how he went to America, "dreaming and hoping to make this land my home," how in various ways he brought to the country no less than 25,000 dollars and how in 1921 the Federal Court of San Francisco accepted him as a naturalised citizen. But now, he says, they come to me and say, I am no longer an American citizen. They will not permit me to buy my home and, lo, they even shall not issue me a passport to go back to India..... We cannot exercise our rights, we cannot leave this country..... I am in a free country and can move about where and when I wish inside the country. Is life worth living in a gilded cage? Obstacles this way, blockades that way, and the bridges burnt behind." Mr. Bagai graphically describes the plight of an Indian in America, which is essentially not very different from the lot of Indians in their own country.

Carry On The Fight.

Opinion may differ on the fatal step Mr. Bagai has taken, but all will admire his motive. We cannot help wishing he had lived and fought for justice, if necessary, to the bitter end. His countrymen in America and India should now carry on the fight, with the aid of such Americans as may have any sense of justice left in them. Since the naturalisation laws of America operate equally against the Chinese and the Japanese we can also count upon their active sympathy and support. How the fight is to be carried on is certainly a hard question. But the Working Committee can certainly make a move in the matter.

BARDOLI'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION TO BE LAUNCHED.

FORFEITURE NOTICES GALORE.

NO BIDDERS IN AUCTION SALES.

(From Our Special Representative)

BARDOLI, May 6.

Now comes the turn of Mr. Chimanlal Chhabildas Chinoy in the roll of honour of Bardoli Satyagraha. He is the Secretary of the Surat Congress Committee, and an active worker in Bardoli Satyagraha. He has been served under Section 186 and 189 of the Indian Penal Code for obstructing and threatening a Government servant in the performance of his duty. A police party has gone to Vankaner a village near Bardoli this morning, and it is rumoured that two volunteers are to be arrested from the Satyagraha Camp of that village. A serious quarrel has arisen between the Revenue and Agricultural Departments over cotton of the farmers sold through the latter department. The Revenue Department wants to attach that cotton, though it has already been sold, and the purchaser has sent it to the railway station, and has got railway receipt. Some bales of this cotton are detained in the railway station by the Revenue authorities. A strong movement is on foot to boycott those persons who helped the Government in Japti work.

FARCE OF AUCTION SALE

BARDOLI, May 5.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli writes:—

It is now publicly known that the buffaloes under Japti at the various thanas are subjected to cruelties till now unknown. At Bardoli and at Valod Thanas no adequate arrangements have been made to provide sufficient food and water, for them; The cattle have only known of tenderly care and love. The offer from the Nagar Sheth to provide for food and water for attached cattle at Bardoli was refused. Officers of course, have to return them sometimes after hagglings for expenses incurred, on the animals when they turn out to belong to non-Khatedars and so it has happened at Valod and Shiker.

NOT A SOUL TO THEIR HELP.

Mr. Benjamin and party arrived at Vanskui on the 3rd. instant but the Patel and the Vethia were not to be found. Even the Vethia's old father managed some how to escape from the official duties. As it was impossible to bring any Japti, the officers had to satisfy themselves by issuing khalsa notices on almost all the khatedars of the village.

On the evening of the 4th instant they had another disappointment near the water basin at Khoj and had to proceed to Mori in their search. While entering the village they observed a herd of buffaloes coming from the opposite direction. As they did not want to commit any mistake of attaching non-khatedar's buffaloes, the Japti party allowed the herd to pass by thinking that each animal would go straight to its owner but it so happened that the cattle chose to hide in any place they could find and the Japtivalas struck Japti notices not necessarily at the owner's doors but wherever they found animals hiding, and after calling from Bardoli a special party of Sepoys and Pathans sent the siv attached buffaloes to Bardoli after undergoing all these difficulties.

NO BUYER ATTENDS AUCTION SALES.

A public auction was announced at Valod on the 4th instant of the stock brought under attachment, but as there appeared no villager to buy things worth Rs. 20 to 30 and even 40 were sold to the Government sepoys at prices of Re. one and two. The three Juwari bags inspite of the claim made in writing by the owner were also in the lot to be auctioned. Only one Faiaz Ali Khan, a sepoy in the party, after a haggle offered six rupees for them but when he declared that as he did not take Juwari food and would buy them as a Government servant and for using them free for the underfed buffaloes, the Japti officer had unwillingly to postpone the sale till the next day.

CELEBRATION AFTER KHALSA NOTICES.

The 4th instant was the celebration day for Singod on account of the khalsa notices served to its people Sjt. Darbar Saheb and others from Bamni Division were invited to take part in the celebrations.

ENQUIRIES AFTER CARTS.

It is now a habit with Mr. Culabbhai to enquire after the owner of even a cart and his address. When he arrived at Sarbhon on the morning of the 4th instant he saw four carts on his way. But some of them were empty and some belonged to Gaekwadi villages. The car proceeded further and he saw four buffaloes on the Navgama Pardi Road but they ran away and escaped from his hand. The officer went away after issuing some khalsa notices in the two villages. The entrance of the Swaraj Ashram at Sarbhon is generally knocked at by Japti officer while passing to and fro.

FORFEITURE NOTICES.

All the Japti officers in the Taluka are vying with one another in sticking the khalsa notices on the houses of khatedars in the hope of forfeiting land worth lacs of rupees. The number of notices issued upto date is 363 Raniparaj villages seem to be most generously served and when there is cause for irritation after disappointment in the attachment work on account of the stupid buffaloes running away or the ever vigilent villagers closing their doors against them, it would appear that these notices are served with a vengeance.

SETH DORABJI'S LETTER

The Valod liquor merchant Seth Dorabji Dhanjishah has addressed a letter to the Deputy Collector asking for a written explanation for the public auction of his liquor worth Rs. 2,000/- and has asked for certain details from the Japti officer who raided the shop on the 4th as the owner intends filing a suit in the matter. Extracts from his letter are given below as the case is now become well-known

"The shop was raided thrice and liquor valued at Rs. 2,000/- was auctioned at a nominal price for a khata of Rs. 314-14-5; even the empty barrels worth Rs. 300/ in all have been brought under Japti inspite of all my protests and without calling witnesses at the time of the Japti raids. I have been given no receipts after the Japti and the sale. Over and above now for a remaining khata of Rs. 144/6/8 all my lands valued at from Rs. 30,000/- to 35,000/- have been declared 'khalsa'.

The officers have under their irregular procedure put me and the Government to a serious loss. I there fore wish to have a list of goods under Japti and as to how and why they have been attached. I again warn the officials that by their vagaries such as was shown in the present instance they only strengthened the people to an open fight and incur the responsibility for it."

RAIDS ON BARDOLI FACTORIES.

On the 4th instant, the Deputy Collector with a party visited the Patidar Ginning Factory and wanted to know of manager, the names of the owners of the raw cotton heaps lying in the compound. The manager Mr. Juthabhai could not give the information as the cotton belonged to the agricultural department. The Deputy Collector said the Agricultural Department belonged to the Government in whose name he was asking for the information but the manager regretted that he could not take responsibility. The Deputy Collector, thereupon, squeezed as much information as he could from the clerk of the Agricultural Department who was unwilling having no orders from his superiors. Three heaps of raw cotton known to belong to the two villages Nizar and Narad valued at hundreds were subsequently attached and armed guard placed on it.

To-day was the turn of the Shanti Vijaya press which was taken by surprise by the Mamlatdar in the early morning. There were some half-pressed bales there; other full pressed. They belonged to Cotton Merchants of Surat, the Mamlatdar would attach these. The man on the spot objected and showed marks of the owner on them and asked him to give the attachment order in writing. The Mamlatdar refusing to do so, the bales were sent away to the Railway Station for being despatched. The Mamlatdar tried his best to detain them but failed finding that they formed part of an invoice already made up.

Subsequently he attached the half-pressed bales though he was clearly given to understand that they belonged to Mr. Chimanlal Premchand of Surat put sentries to watch them and went away!

KING AMANULLAH IN MOSCOW

MEETING WITH REVOLUTIONARY WAR COUNCIL

VISIT OF "RED ARMY" HEADQUARTERS

LONDON, May 5.

Moscow.—King Amanullah this morning inspected a large textile mill. In the afternoon accompanied by Queen Souriya and his suite His Majesty visited the headquarters of the Red Army where His Majesty met the members of Revolutionary War Council headed by M. Voroshiloff. After lunch His Majesty visited the exhibition devoted to Afghanistan. A reception will be held this evening at the Afghan Legation.—Reuter.

"OUR REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN"

HANDING OVER PEOPLE'S AEROPLANES

LONDON, May 6.

Riga.—It is reported from Moscow that owing to the reluctance on the part of King Amanullah to participate in to-day's ceremony of handing over aeroplanes purchased from subscriptions by the people to "Our reply to Chamberlain" fund, the Soviet has decided to postpone the ceremony till after His Majesty's departure. —Reuter's Special.

"UNHAPPY INDIA"

The Banna Publishing Co., of 5/2, Garstin Place, Calcutta, announces that "Unhappy India" by Lala Lajpat Rai, in reply to Miss Mayo's 'Mother India,' is just out and is available for sale at Rs. 6 a copy.

EAST TO WEST ATLANTIC FLIGHT

CAPT. COURTNEY TO MAKE FURTHER ATTEMPT

LONDON, May 5.

Captain Courtney who attempted East to West Atlantic flight in September and gave up at Corunna, will make a further attempt this month in a Dornier Napier flying boat which is being tested at Aeisa. She is of the German design and has been built in Italy. She has two British Napier engines capable of developing over a thousand horse-power.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN STATES ENQUIRY

BUTLER COMMITTEE REACHES ENGLAND

WELCOME AT VICTORIA STATION

LONDON, May 5.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Professor W. S. Holdsworth and Colonel Sydney Peel arrived to-day at Victoria Station and they were welcomed by Sir Cyril Butler, Sir Arthur Bannerman, Sir Mohammed Rafie and Mr. N. C. Sen.—Reuter.

BARRY PAIN

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST

LONDON, May 6.

The death has occurred of Barry Pain novelist.—Reuter's Special.

(Barry Pain whose death is announced by Reuter was a Cambridge classical Scholar and was an author of great distinction. Educated at Sedbargh and Corpus Christi College, he was one of the best known contributors to Granta, the University Magazine at Cambridge. He served on the London Appeal Tribunal, but soon took to active novel writing. He has to his credit several publications and in his death it might be said, English literature has lost a well-known modern author).

H. M. S. "ODIN"

LAUNCHED AT CHATHAM

LONDON, May 6.

H. M. S. "Odin" first of six submarines provided for in 1926 estimates, has been launched at Chatham.—Reuter's Special.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON ROSEBERRY RACE COURSE

200 SPECTATORS INJURED BY COLLAPSE OF GRAND STAND

LONDON, May 5.

Sydney.—Two hundred spectators of the pony race meeting on the race course at Roseberry were injured by the collapse of the grand stand owing to a large crowd rushing towards the stand during a heavy shower. A number of persons had miraculous escapes, especially, the occupants of the tea rooms beneath the stand.—Reuter's Special.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PLACE OF INDIAN STATES

EMBLEMS OF PAST PROWESS

MR. KELKAR'S WARNING TO RULERS

POONA, May 5.

The third Deccan Hyderabad Political Conference commenced here to-day, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., presiding. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Sampatrao Gaikwad and Mr. Kale were among those present. After the speech of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose addressing the Conference extended, on behalf of the National Congress, hearty sympathy to all subjects of the Indian States in their struggle for freedom. He declared that their cause was fundamentally similar to that of the Congress, namely, to establish democratic Government. It was pure accident that a white bureaucracy existed in British India while a brown bureaucracy existed in the Indian States; but the character of the administration was the same. Without a declaration of rights of freedom of speech and association no constitution was worth the paper on which it was written. He said that in the future constitution of India, the States would have to be included. Concluding he declared he saw no reason why Congress Committees should not be formed in the States and become an integral part of the Congress.

ABANDON THE NOMADIC HABIT.

Mr. Kelkar, President of the Conference, condemned the authorities of the Hyderabad State for not allowing the Conference to be held in the State. In this connection he blamed the British Government for not taking the State to task. It was an irony of things that the subjects in Indian States were holding Conferences to ventilate their grievances while their rulers were having Conferences to protest against the intervention of the Imperial British power into their maladministration. He advised the subjects of the Hyderabad State to abandon the nomadic habit of holding a Conference outside the State, but resort to the constitutional agitation adopted by the Congress in the beginning and suffer the consequences of their action.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Replying to the criticism that his election as the President of the Conference might lend a Hindu-Muslim colour to the agitation against the Nizam, he being the Hindu Maha Sabha President, which Mr. Kelkar said, was an accident, Mr. Kelkar said that he started the agitation against Indian States, including Hindu States, 7 years ago. Of the two classes of agitators one advocating the abolition of the Indian States and the other advocating the preservation of the States the speaker belonged to the latter category. He was of the opinion that the Indian States should survive as they were the emblems of the past prowess of the ancestors of the present rulers. Secondly, Indianisation of the services would be speedily brought about there. He warned the Indian Chiefs of the growing communistic tendencies in the country for the abolition of the Indian States and advised them to grant Self-Government to their subjects so that the people in British India might point out to the example of the Indian States.

Concluding, the President hoped that rulers of the Indian States would prefer the salutes of contented subjects to the honour of the salute of a number of guns.—A. P.

WAR OFFICE WITHHOLDS FACTS

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS DELAYED

DESTROYERS ORDERED TO THE SCENE

MOVE TO PUT DOWN FIGHTING

LONDON, May 6.

Tokio.—Following the temporary suspension of communications with Tsinanfu, the military wireless service with that place has now been partially restored. The War Office, however, is very reticent as regards the details of the fighting and, it is geneally believed, is withholding facts owing to the exceptionally large Japanese civilian losses and the detrimental effect such news would have politically throughout the country, if published.—Reuter.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS DELAYED

LONDON, May 6.

Peking.—A messange from Tsingtao says that 2000 Japanese reinforcement troops making forced marches to Tsinanfu under General Iwakura have been delayed at Fangtze 150 miles from Tsinanfu owing to the destruction of Railway.—Reuter.

BRITISH RESIDENTS SAFE

LONDON, May 5.

The British Foreign Office has learned from the Nationalist official sources at Tsinanfu that the British Consul-General and British residents there are safe.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 6.

Shanghai.—General Chiang-Kai-Shek in a wireless message to the Nationalist Minister for Industry states that British and American Consuls-General and their respective nationals at Tsinanfu are safe. —Reuter.

"GRUESOME" SCENES IN TOKIO

LONDON, May 5.

Tokio.—A message from Tsinanfu says that all the Japanese and other foreign residences out-side the settlement area are being systematically looted amid gruesome scenes. Six more bodies of Japanese, including women, have been discovered all bearing signs of brutal atrocities. There has been no fighting since the morning.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS

ORDERED TO CHEFOO AND LUNGKOU

LONDON, May 5.

Tokio.—Two destroyers have been ordered from Tsingtao to proceed to Chefoo and Lungkou respectively as precautionary measure for the potection of Japanese residents.—Reuter.

CHINESE BELLIGERENTS MUST CEASE FIGHTING

MILITARY EXPERTS PROPOSAL

LONDON, May 6.

Tokio.—The General Staff and other high military and naval officers who were conferring have proposed that Japan should order the Chinese belligerents at Shantung to cease fighting and hold Shantung and railways, until the present situation is settled.

It is anticipated that another division of troops will be sent from Japan.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

LONDON, May 6.

Tsingtao.—General Iwakura's troops mentioned earlier have arrived at Tsinanfu. —Reuter.

MISS KATHERINE MAYO

MAY VISIT INDIA NEXT COLD WEATHER

LONDON, May 3.

Miss Katherine Mayo, the author of "Mother India," who is at present on a visit to London, states that 100,000 copies of the book have been sold in the United States and the demand is still growing. A German edition of 'Mother India" is to ba published shortly.

Miss Mayo is deliberating whether she will visit India next cold weather.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

GOVT.'S FAILURE TO INTERVENE IN LILLOOAH DISPUTE

STRIKES TO RESORT SATYAGRAHA

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Following their failure to secure Government intervention in the Liloah workshop dispute, the strikers are reported to have decided to resort to "Satyagraha" in the Howrah Court compound on Monday.

APPEAL TO MOSCOW FOR FUNDS.

The officials of the Railwaymen's Union have been informed by the Howrah telegraph authorities that the telegraph appealing to Moscow for financial aid for the strikers at Lilloah has not been sent on the ground that it is objectionable.—A. P

LEADER OF DACOIT GANG ARRESTED AT LAHORE

ALLEGED PERPETRATOR OF NUMEROUS CRIMES

LAHORE, May 5.

Mr. Waite, Superintendent of Police, with a small party has succeeded in capturing Mian Mohammad, the notorious leader of dacoit gang and a deserter from the 3/10 Baluch Regiment who was wanted on a charge of shooting his half-brother and a woman dead at Sodhi in August last, looting a Hindu money lendar's shop at Khalial village in Shahpur District and compelling the money-lender and his son to embrace Islam. When he was captured, Mian Mohammad was armed with a point 450 Webley six-chamber revolver and ten rounds of ammunition together with a point 303 magazine carbine with 38 rounds of ammunition.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR DAVIS CUP

RESULTS OF ELIMINATION MATCHES

LONDON, May 6

Warsaw.—Denmark has eliminated Poland from the Davis Cup beating her by three matches to nil.

Munich.—In the Davis Cup matches, Germany beat Greece by three matches to nil thus eliminating her.

Vienna.—Austria has eliminated Philippines from the Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

FUNDS FOR UNITARY TYPE OF UNIVERSITY

GENEROUS OFFERS OF TWO WEALTHY CHETTY'S OF MADRAS

MADRAS, May 5.

According to a Special Correspondent of the "Madras Mail," while nothing is known definitely in official circles regarding Sir Annamalai Chetty's offer to establish unitary type of university, another wealthy member of the community, who for the time being wishes to remain anonymous, offers thirty-five lakhs of rupees towards establishing a University at Madura provided Government finds another fifteen lakhs. The anonymous donor is surmised to be Sir Muthia Chettiar.—A. P.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S EUROPEAN TOUR

POSTPONED OWING TO SLIGHT INDISPOSITION

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's departure for Europe originally fixed for yesterday has been postponed owing to the Poet being slightly indisposed. He now expects to leave for Colombo on May 8th and take ship there, provided he is better by that date.—A. P.

CINEMA COMMITTEE'S REPORT

TO BE SUBMITTED ABOUT 20TH INSTANT

OOTACAMUND, May 5.

It is understood that the report of the Cinematograph Committee will be submitted about the 20th instant. It will contain important suggestions to help the Indian cinematograph industry and afford ample facilities to provincial Governments to carry on educational propaganda through the medium of films.—A. P.

UPLIFTMENT OF INDIAN BAR.

NEED FOR JOINT ACTION.

PLEADERS AS PUBLIC SERVANTS

MR KARANDIKAR AND LAW OF SEDITION

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, May 4.

The Maharashtra Lawyers' Conference was inaugurated under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara, in the presence of a large number of delegates. Mr. K. A. Ghaswala, Bar-at-Law, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his welcome speech, expressed his surprise at the outset, to find lawyers who were taking a leading part in several conferences not having a Conference of their own to raise a voice in their own cause. He pointed out that their foremost demand was to have a genuine Bar Council, for it was but right that the profession should be governed and ruled by their own men, who only could appreciate their difficulties and requirements. The second point of importance was the recruitment of the judiciary and he emphasised that it was ridiculous to appoint non-lawyers to deal out justice based on the law of the land, of which they were ignorant. This method, was opposed to all tenets of civilisation. He thought that there should be a Supreme Court of lawyers for dealing out final justice.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES

Regarding the honorary magistrates, the speaker was of opinion that they were not competent to try cases beyond those of petty assaults and municipal cases. He thought that it would be, in the interests of justice to abolish honorary magistrates. After suggesting that the question of legal training should be made more practical and the subjects made more intensive, he pointed out that the natural result would be the abolition of the distinctions between Advocates and Vakils. Touching on the question of the separation of the judiciary and the excutive functions Mr. Ghaswala said that the executive knew well that if their power was transferred and placed in the hands of the judiciary in dependency their glamour would be doomed and said that that nefarious system was hardly found to exist in any civilised country. He hoped that the conference would pay particular attention to that subject and assert its voice strongly with regard to it till the grievance was removed. In conclusion he wished to know why the judicial service was debarred from being Indianised.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar then delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he said:—

Ours is conference of Vakils. We all know the vivid distinction between lawyers and pleaders or Vakils. While the latter may be trusted with the "knowledge of law" sufficient for pleading in courts, the former are expected to represent "legal culture." I am willing to restrict the term Pleaders or Vakils whose office was brought into existence by specific enactments of Indian Legislature. Some earlier enactments go so far back as 1777 on the Bengal side for instance. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the Vakils' office owes its origin to a few Sections of the Bombbay Regulation of 1827. On our side therefore we are practically celebrating the centuary of that legislation when we hold this conference, the first of its kind, but we are not content with mere meeting for jubilation. There is no occasion for it so long as the institution is not born of the people but looks an exotic plant. We mean business pure and simple and I expect all of us proceed with that onerous task we shall take stock of the work that has been before the bar so constituted during the 100 years of its existence.

LAW MEANT FOR LIBERTY.

Really speaking, Law is meant for liberty and the Lawyers are the guardians of this liberty, while they themselves must submit to restrictions, which when judicious, make the liberty pleasantly enjoyable. Despite the demoralizing atmosphere at its birth, the Pleaders' institution in course of time strove hard and when the Local Self-Government scheme was launched by that illustrious Viceroy, Lord Ripon, the Pleaders in the Bombay Presidency rendered all possible help and with the advent of the Indian National Congress our class did yeoman's service. Political life in India was nurtured with such scrupulousness as the jealousy of bureaucracy could afford to let grow. Conscious of its responsibility our class urged India's claim to Home Rule and such was its influence felt that our Anglo-Indian critics through their responsible organs characterised the Swaraj (that is Home Rule) as "Vakil Raj." Gentlemen, that is no small recognition. It was certainly not recognition by courtesy such as the Simon Seven now adumbrate through the Royal Commission. It was recognition forced and wrung out of unwilling hands. While our class was thus struggling with the bureaucracy, there was a sudden bolt from the blue—Mahatma Gandhi's well-known Resolution. The cream of the Non-co-operation movement was aimed at the Lawyer class in general and it is a monumental feat on the part of the traders and merchants, who unaffected by the Non-co-operation, wearing its badge, but with their account books and papers cared to visit the pleaders' offices and supplied sufficient work to Courts. It must, however, be conceded that the Pleader class was in season and out of season sufficiently maligned by Non-co-operators and had it not been for the determination of the representatives of the Bar, among others, public life would have been wholly extinct.

LAW OF SEDITION.

We are conscious that we must be prepared for a certain amount of disappointment due to the patent fact that the sort of legal education which is the out-come of evolution in a free country and in a free atmosphere is an impossibility in India so long as the principle of self-determination has no scope for fruition. We must succeed however by and through our failures in this branch also. We shall endeavour to make the best of what we have. So long as the Executive is independent of the Legislatures, which in their own turn cannot focus and work out the people's wishes, and so long as the High Court to any extent cannot be independent of the executive and so long as such High Courts will exercise the jurisdiction of the admission of pleaders and disciplinary jurisdiction over pleaders, it follows that no work of national emancipation can be expected from the legal education, which can only train lawyers for facilitating work in Court. The laws of sedition and contempt must undergo change if the Bar is to fight for the people's liberty and against the aggrandisement and assumption of powers of the executive. Laws and enactments like the Rev. Jurisdiction Act, that aim at defining the Municipal Courts of power to check the execution or for the matter of that, provisions of the Limitation Act that curtail the period of limitation available to aggrieved parties have to be jealously pruned. Legislative enactments again that extend unwarrantable concessions to special interests, too, must be subjected to examination. Instances pointed out by the several High Court decisions, where they, as functionaries applying the law as it is, find themselves to mete out justice and hope the Legislatures to take notice of the defects, have to be collected together, views formulated thereon for our Representatives in the Legislatures to do the needful.

DUTY OF LAWYERS.

Training the people in the art of government cannot be complete unless they are enabled to deal with public functions in practice as the conciliators system wanted to do, or say the Jury system illustrates. The institution of Bench Magistrates has attracted considerable notoriety, not so much owing to the honorary work but because the selection is unprincipled. Those who have had occasion to study the history of Local Government Institutions in England will wonder how fewer are the cases exciting unfavourable comment than those supplied by the latter's history. My personal views in these connections may undergo change in the discussions on the Subjects Committee but I am confirmed in my view that Lawyers have not only to plead in Courts but act in the interests of the people generally, not simply of their clients "and have to diffuse knowledge regarding their legitimate status and legal rights." I am put in mind of a question. The great French Advocate, D' Angersean, one of the brightest luminaries of law, says:—"The Bar is an order as ancient as the Magistracy, as noble as virtue, as necessary as justice. It is distinguished by a character which is peculiar to itself and it alone always maintains the happy peaceful possession of independence. The Advocate is free without being useless to his country, he devotes himself to the public without being a slave to it."

Have we not met here to correct the mistake ushered by the enactment of 1827 even after a full century that doubtful life and create a vigorous and national life of law?

But then it is said we are too many now. Well it may be so. However from the figures supplied by the Censors as compared with the poor illiterate population of India and the geographical area, I fear we are too few for the amount of instruction we are bound to impart in civic duties to our fellow men. Let every soul, even destitute of the three R's, feel that he has his legal right to the maintenance whereof he has to pledge his life. Assuming India succeeds in having her rights, who will be best fitted to carry their acquaintance home to every thinking soul in India? I answer unhesitatingly, 'the lawyers.' Granting, however, we are too many, let us solve the problem of unemployment by co-operation.

With your permission let me reserve many observations on our defects in the course of legal studies, practical difficulties and demerits and a few suggestions at assortment in profession. I hope to put them in a small pamphlet to be presented to the members of the Subjects Committee. It is, however, essential not to burden the High Court with the arduous task of admitting pleaders or superintending their professional career unless the Indian Bar is brought into existence and that too for all India there can hardly be real, effective judicious, constant attention to the Lawyer class in their needs and aspirations. However dignified and watchful the High Court may be, it will simply be the Police protection but never a mother's peaceful care. In your name and on your behalf, if permitted, I do welcome the English Bar in whose association and assisted by whose legal culture acquired in the free countries, I trust, Providence willing, the day is not distant when the present representatives of the existing Bar in India will secure for future generation of Indian lawyers complete emancipation from the abject condition of dependence created by a century-old enactment. This matter and the question of the Supreme Court in India no doubt await more or less the attainment of India's goal. United lawyers are a power the strength of which can at no time be over-estimated.

ORGANISATION OF THE BAR.

Organization of the bar is a matter on which the pleaders in India, I am speaking about the moffusil of the Bombay Presidency, we have failed to concentrate attention. The subject of the Bar association has not attracted our notice with any sufficiency. In England owing the circuit arrangement, barristers practising on the circuit from societies, which though originally formed for the social purpose of dining and known as the circuit mess, supervise the professional conduct of the members, and lay down rules for observing etiquette.

The organization of a Bar committee collect and express opinions of the members of the Bar on matters affecting the profession and to take such action as may be expedient. One such Bar Committee in 1892 in England prepared certain rules for regulating the practice as to retainers which were approved by the Attorney-General of the day and the council of the Incorporated Law Society.

The creation of a General Council of the Bar to deal with all matters affecting the professions and to take such actions thereon as may be deemed expedient was one of the activities of the English Bar. It has a special constitution and it answers questions and lay down rules regulating the etiquette and practice of the profession, though it possessioned direct disciplinary powers. Its rules are only matters of etiquette and not of law and are not binding outside the profession. It also examines and reports on current legislation.

It is recognized by law as a representative body by the Judges. It chooses one of the three persons who advice the Lord Chancellor in the making of rules and nominates two members for appointment by the Incorporated council of law Reporting. It also is admitted as entitled to appoint one member of the court the supreme governing body of an University in some of the Universities.

NEED FOR JOINT ACTION.

I have given a few details just enough for bringing home to us the value of organization, and the need for joint action in the matter of strengthening and uplifting the Bar in India.

This to me under the present circumstances, is the main business of our conference. Without meaning any disrespect to existing order and acknowledging ungrudgingly our gratitude to all those forces that have enabled the Indian Bar as we find to attain the competency to discover our own incompetency, a supreme effort must be made to change the whole aspect of our outlook. I have said that lawyes are custodians of liberty and freedom. I have described that freedom means restrictions. I have also said how the restrictions imposed upon the Bar are an exotic outcome and now I must candidly tell you that unless the lawyers meet, together for effecting a revolt, they will not contribute to any evolution. I have always looked upon evolution as civil administration succeeding a conquest. It is the revolt that ushers an evolution. This conference has to assume certain arrogance of course without any arrows or guns. It has to make it clear to the whole lawyer class in India that we are dissatisfied with ourselves and mean to improve ourselves. We have met here perhaps not knowing why we must. It is this intense desire to meet and yet in wonderment as to our object and method, there is the charm of novelty to begin with. We shall think out our own problem and decide by collective wisdom. We must appreciate we are a force in ourselves. I believe there is no such complete organization, legalised and law abiding, as that of lawyers who if they only knew what tremendous force they can wield, can effect great changes and the first and great change they have to effect is in their own mentality. They must shake off that lethargy, that supineness, that self-satisfaction that complaisance, which have contributed to benumb their energies, work up and deal as practical men. There exists no organization in this country as you find in other countries, no doubt as the fruit of toilsome centuries, you are now born with a silver spoon in your month, and can profit by the experience of the organizations of our neighbours in law.

PLEADER'S PRIVILEGE.

Coming to the question of the privilege of Pleader, that of immunity from arrest on civil process stands uppermost. Exemption from service as jurors or assessors too is available to Pleaders. The expressions used by Pleader uttered by him in his professional capacity with reference to and in the course of judicial enquiry should be absolutely privileged. The privilege of counsel in this respect is the privilege of the client. The rule of the law is that what is said in the course of the administration of the law is privileged; the reason of the rule covers counsel, judge, party and witness, who in this respect are all equally protected.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

GLORIOUS WEATHER PREVAILS DURING PLAY,

LONDON, MAY 6.

Glorious weather prevailed during the matches. Hendren was at the wickets for two hours and twenty minutes during which he hit two sixes and nine fours. with Hearne who stayed at the wickets for two and half hours, he added 131 runs in 95 minutes for the third wicket. Wheatley promoted from the second Division played admirable cricket and hit six fours.

FEATURE OF OVAL MATCH.

The Oval match attracted eight thousand spectators. A feature was Peach's play. Peach scored his first 50 runs in 35 minutes and added 46 in 23 minutes hitting 17 fours with drives and hooks. Hobbs was missed at nine and Gregory was at the wickets for two hours and quarter, and his score included one six one five and four fours. Fender's score included ten fours.

NOTTS MATCH.

In the Notts match, Whysall batted for three and a half hours during which he hit one six and seven boundaries. Tate kept perfect length and captured five out of the first six wickets bowling thirteen overs and giving twentynine runs. Wyatt the acting captain, played faultless innings and he sent the ball eight times to the boundary. In the first wicket partnership Hallows and Watson put the score up to 200. Hallows gave no chances.

Watson who was at the wicket for four hours and ten minutes gave only one chance, at 184, eventually caught in the outfield, he scored less than 184 of his runs with boundary hits which were mainly drives and pulls. E. Tyldesley played faultless innings lasting two hours and forty minutes.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING SCORES

LONDON, MAY 5.

Following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches which began today:—

Middlesex versus Worcestershire at the Lords. Middlesex 339 (Hendren hundred, Hearne 76, Wheatley 2, Hill five for 93) Worcestershire 27 for five.

Surrey versus Hampshire at the oval. Surrey 459 (Hobbs 58, Fender, 63, Gregory 79, Peach 96) Hampshire 19 for one.

Derbyshire versus West Indies at Derby. Derbyshire 159 (Browne four for 44.) West Indies 107 for one (Challenor seventy not out.)

Warwickshire versus Glamorgan at Birmingham. Glamorgan 129 (Santall four for eleven) Warwickshire 192 for four (Smith 52, Wyatt 62.)

Notts versus Sussex at Nottingham. Notts 229 (Whysall 89, Tate six for 59) Sussex 125 for no wicket (Bowley 76.)

Lancashire versus Northamptonshire at Manchester. Lancashire 528 for four wickets (Watson 223, E. Tyldesley 149 not out, Halls hundred.)

Cambridge University versus Leicestershire. Cambridge University 381. (Morgan 111 Robins 62, Longfield 120, Astill six for 79)—Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AT BUENOS AIRES

EX-PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN TOPS THE POLL

LONDON, May 6

Buenos Aires.—The final returns of the presidential election which was held on 1st April show that Irigoyen, who was President from 1916 to 1922 has polled two-thirds of the votes cast throughout the country. The present President's term expires on 12th October.—Reuter.

Bangalore, May 5.—Mr. Dawson, Commissioner of Police, draws public attention to the presence of a large number of counterfeit currency notes of Rs. 10 denominiation in the station area and asks for the co-operation of the public in the detection of the culprits.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

WHAT HAPPENED BEHIND THE PURDAH.

'UNTOUCHABLES" SACRIFICED FOR UNITY!

POONA CITY, May 4.

To the President, M. P. Conference.

Sir,—I beg to request you to allow me to get the question of the removal of untouchability discussed and decided this Conference in one of the following ways. The question was artfully brushed aside in the Subjects' Committee in the name of unity by following improper procedure. I have related the full story in the accompanying letter. I hope you will go over the lengthy letter, and allow me the exercise of my right as a delegate. I wish to move the accompanying resolution or the original resolution No. VI in the printed draft or if that be not possible to move the following amendment to the changed resolution about the propaganda Committee.—Yours sincerely,

PANDURANG NATHUJI RAJBHOJ

THE AMENDMENT.

"This Conference is of opinion that the untouchable classes should not be debarred from the temples, Dharmashalas, tanks wells as also from schools, libraries and other public Institutions."

BEHIND THE SCENES

To, Babu Subhash Chandra Bose,

President M. P. Conference, Poona.

Hoping to be excused for this lengthy letter, I beg to state fully the following facts for your information and hope you will give sympathetic consideration to our case.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Having come to know that the Reception Committee had decided to admit five representatives of the Depressed Classes as delegates without any fees on condition that they pay four annas each and join Congress-organisations as members, I tried to get four other friends enrolled as members through the Congress Committee Office, Poona. but unfortunately did not succeed for one full week. I consequently could not secure for them delegation tickets. Only yesterday evening through the kind intervention of Mr Bhuskute I got the Congress Membership Certificates and secure delegation ticket for my friends.

SACRIFICING "UNTOUCHABLES"

Being an old member of the Congress myself, I attended the Subjects' Committee meeting as a delegate with a hope to get into the Subjects' Committee through nomination by the President. For this purpose I requested Annasaheb Bhopatkar, President, M. P. Congress Committee and well-known as a staunch supporter of our cause, through Mr. Lalit to propose me as one among the nominees and I was satisfied that he consented to do so. However for reasons unknown I was disappointed to find my name not taken up but as I could not watch the proceedings without participating I was very much grieved to find Mr. Bhuskute pressed to withdraw his resolution in our Cause. He was told that if he agreed to withdraw the resolution which included amongst other things it would facilitate the efforts that were being made to induce Mr. Gunjal to withdraw his resolution on Hindu-Muslim relations which proved to be very controversial and for which you specially appealed to all to drop the matter.

THE CHANCE LOST.

Mr. Bhuskute was distinctly told that as the item of removal of untouchability was included as a work to be undertaken by the propaganda Committee, the civic and political matter was fully covered and so he was requested not to press temple entry, it being considered a religious matter. This was agreed to by him. Thus we lost the chance of putting forward our cause not having any of our representatives in the Committee. We, however, had to satisfy ourselves with the consolation that even if our religious claims were not considered our former position, civic and political was maintained intact by resoluton VI.

AN IMPROPER PROCEDURE.

Unfortunately for us even this position was reversed yesterday. As you happened to be absent we could not take the chance of appealing to you when as the result of an improper procedure Dr. Phatak was allowed to move a resolution to delete Clause V of Resolution VI when that resolution had been declared to be carried unanimously at the very commencement of the meeting. I say the procedure was improper because the question of re-opening the discussion on Resolution VI was not put to the meeting and the sense of the meeting was not ascertained. I was totally surprised and grieved to find that an irrelevant issue was raised in the name of unity and the understanding so clearly given on the second was actually broken. I am constrained to bring to your notice the fact that some members who were instrumental in bringing about the reversal of the present postion having been against the removal of untouchability even from the days of the late Mr. Tilak and they never hesitated to oppose Tilak in they never hesitated to oppose Tilak in his efforts to carry this resolution through the Poona District Conferences. In short, our cause was lost in the hue and cry raised in the name of unity and we had the sad experience that after all our position can never be safe in the hands of sympathisers unless and until we ourselves can effectively participate in the delibrations. Having thus lost every opportunity to get our position discussed through the Subjects Committee, the only way open to us to lead our Cause before the Conference is to move a resolution ourselves and we beg to request you to grant us this opportunity of moving the accompanying resolution.

In case you are not inclined to allow me this opportunity being so advised in the name of unity, I would request you to consider and grant me the right to move the original resolution No. VI (Propaganda) as that was actually passed unanimously and duly declared carried asking Dr. Phatak and others who want Clause V to be deleted, to move their suggestion as amendments. Although we are only five delegates of the depressed classes the attitude that the Conference may adopt will really influence one way or the other, the fate and sentiments of the whole untouchable class of sixty millions. Whether Congressmen will win them over or force them to side with Government is an issue which we hope you will all seriously and sympathetically consider. In the end I have to request you to allow me to get this question decided in any of the above mentioned forms.

N. B.—I cannot conclude without acknowledging gratefully that at least three friends were found namely Messrs. Bhuskute Javdekar and Kaujalgi sufficiently keen to enter an emphatic protest against the injustice done to the cause by actually walking out of the Subjects Committee meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/. PANDURANG NATHUJI RAJBHOJ

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN KACHIN HILLS

TRIANGLE EXPEDITION COMPLETES ITS WORK

RANGOON, May 5.

The Triangle Expedition under Mr. J. T. O. Barnard has returned to Myitkyina after successfully completing its slave-releasing operations. The expedition column was received in a friendly manner everywhere and practically no opposition was encountered. Altogether 1,028 slaves were liberated during the present year's operations and no slaves now exist in the triangle area.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.

The Commissioner of Sagaing Division at a durbar held subsequent to the completion of the operations received Kachin chiefs from the Triangle as also Naga chiefs from Hukowng Valley who were presented by Mr. Barnard. The Commissioner in the course of his speech announced in definite terms the complete abolition of slavery in the Kachin Hills. He said slave owners had been given every opportunity to produce and register their slaves and those who had done so had received liberal compensation. Henceforth no further rights to possess slaves or to receive compensation would be admitted and no more compensation would be paid. If there were any slaves who had not been produced, they should now be understood to be free. Any attempt on the part of slave-owners to cling to slaves would result in heavy punishment. The Commissioner referred to the foolish behaviour of some tribesmen who had treacherously attacked one of the Government's parties last year. The slaves of these tribesmen were liberated without any compensation.—A. P.

LOSSES OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES IN ADMINISTRATION

STARTLING DISCLOSURES

The Report of the Accountant-General on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay for the year 1926-27 published on Thursday gives the following instances of financial irregularities in the Bombay Development Department:—

During the year 1921, Government purchased 10 miles of Light Railway track from the Munitions Board Surplus Stores and entrusted an Executive Engineer with taking delivery of the same and distributing it to three other divisions where it was required. The Executive Engineer concerned, instead of taking delivery of the materials himself and re-issuing them to the other divisions as ordered, allowed the other divisions to take them away piecemeal from the Surplus Stores direct. The receiving divisions, however, used the materials as received on works, but failed to issue proper acceptances for the materials received with the result that the stock on hand showed a deficiency of Rs. 1,371-12-0. Government had to write off this amount. No action was taken against any one, as the persons concerned in the transaction had all left service.

LOSS IN DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS.

In the year 1921, Government sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 12,60,000 for the manufacture of four crores of bricks in order to have an independent supply at favourable rates for use on a big building scheme estimated to require five crores of bricks. After the operation had been carried on for two years and nearly a quarter of the estimated quantity manufactured, it was found that the bricks were not required, on the works originally contemplated owing to change in the design of the buildings.

There was no alternative but to utilize the bricks as far as possible on departmental works to avoid loss. This was done, and nearly three-quarters of the quantity was utilised in this way. The balance was offered for sale to the public at reduced rates. There was, however, no demand for the material and the final loss in the transaction amounted to Rs. 2,07,145.

On enquiry as to the officers responsible and the disciplinary action proposed to be taken, Government stated that the loss was wholly due to force of circumstances and that nobody could be held responsible.

AN AVOIDABLE LOSS.

In 1922 a City Municipality proposed to lay two 57" pipes on a 50' strip of land belonging to it, and after consultation with Government decided to lay the pipe line on an embankment of an average height of 3 feet from the ground, sinking it below ground level at places where it met with road crossings.

Subsequently when Government took up the development of the area for residential purposes, it was found that the pipe line and embankment made an impassable obstacle. The Municipality was accordingly approached with a view to sinking the pipes below ground to the extent they traversed this area but that body agreed to sink the pipes only if Government paid Rs. 2,50,000 to cover the extra expenditure. To this Government consented.

Later, in the year 1924, Government decided to abandon the scheme of developing the area in question and as they saw that the arrangement with the Municipality to sink the pipes at a cost of Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs was no longer necessary, they once more asked it to stop all its work on the alignment of the pipe line. Ultimately a plan was decided upon and Government paid Rs. 31,955 in December 1926 to meet the extra cost incurred by the Municipality.

Thus though the loss to Government had been very considerably reduced, it might have been avoided altogether, had it been possible to come to a final decision regarding the schemes earlier.

IN ATTENTION TO GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

An Engineer on a dredger (a non-gazetted officer) was served with six months' notice prior to the termination of his appointment in accordance with the terms of his agreement, but as he had secured an appointment elsewhere before the expiry of the notice period, he asked to be relieved early and given the leave that was due to him, and to be permitted to take up his new post during the period of leave.

The officer was relieved on 29th June 1926 and the leave amounting to 1 month and 28 days was sanctioned by the head of the office with effect from 30th June 1926. It subsequently transpired that his new post which he joined on 3rd July 1926 was under the Government of India, and that throughout the rest of the leave period, he had continued to draw his leave salary besides his pay in the new post. The officer was called upon to refund the leave salary amounting to Rs. 1,150-9-0 drawn by him.

The officer without complying with this request simply sent a copy of a letter written to him by the late Chief, the Deputy Chief Engineer, which contained an assurance that he could draw both the leave salary and the pay of the new post simultaneously. In view of this Government decided to drop the matter and contended themselves in bringing the irregularity committed by him to the notice of the Deputy Chief Engineer.

FLAW IN AGREEMENT.

A certain officer was engaged in England on contract, one of the conditions of which provided that the officer would be governed by the rules prescribed for the branch of the Public service to which he belonged. During the course of his service, an occasion arose necessitating the placing of the officer on deputation in England and it was proposed to allow him deputation pay. The officer, however, contended that under his agreement he was entitled to full pay and his contention was upheld by the Law officers of Government on the plea that, since the officer was not a regular officer of Government and was appointed under contract for a special temporary post, he could not be detached for special temporary duty without his consent. On this decision full pay was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Although the intention when the contract was drafted was that the officer would be governed by the Fundamental Rules for all purposes including deputation, full pay had to be allowed, owing to the flaw in drafting the agreement. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government, and a suggestion made that the High Commissioner may be requested to note this point in drafting future agreements.

A Deputy Chief Engineer gave out two contracts for the rectification of defective rivets in the pontoons of a floating pipe line without inviting tenders, in spite of clear instructions from Government that no contract should be given out without inviting tenders. The matter was brought to the notice of Government who condoned the action of the Deputy Chief Engineer on the ground that his action was due to an error of judgment and not to any neglect of instructions.

LOKAMANYA TILAK STATUE

WORK TO BE GIVEN TO INDIAN SCULPTORS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Intending subscribers to the Lokamanya Tilak Memorial Fund have inquired whether there is any truth in the rumour that, as has been done by some other Memorial Committees, the work of executing the statue of the late Lokamanya is to be entrusted to an European sculptor. For the information of these inquiries and the general public I make the folowing statement.

The Memorial Committee at its last meeting has resolved that the work of executing the statue should be placed with an Indian sculptor and that for this purpose sealed tenders should be invited from Indian sculptors only and that in accepting any tender due consideration should be given to the standing and repute of the sculptor. From the above resolution it becomes clear that the order would be placed with an Indian sculptor alone. I can assure the public that the Commitee would never commit the sin of entrusting the work of the statue to a non-Indian and especially in the case of the late Lokamanya who during his life time all along preached and worked for the furtherance and advancement of Indian Art and Industries.—Yours,etc,

S. L. SHAM.
Secretary.

2nd Kamatipura Bombay.

N.B.—Mr. Raghunath Hari Gokhale of Thakurdwar has donated Rs. 500 (five hundred only) to this Fund.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

OPINIONS ON BOMBAY STRIKE.

The Bombay textile workers' strike still occupies the attention of Marathi journals. Some of them have by now re-considered their opinions and re-stated their views. This is due to their giving more consideration to the wonderful unity that the so-called Moderate and Extremist leaders of the workers have attained by making a common list of demands and grievances. "Vividhavrita" still goes at the Extremist leaders calling them all sorts of names and attributing motives like fishing for cheap popularity, megalomania and want of sense of responsibility. The journal observes: "These upstart Labour leaders carry on another kind of exploitation of the credulous workers, if the capitalists exploit them economically."

"KESARI'S" VIEWS.

"Kesari" publishes a few letters from correspondents who have criticised that journal's adverse attitude towards the strikers and their "inconsiderate" leaders, putting forth their demands and meeting the mill-owners' case. One correspondent observes: "It is impossible that one lakh and thirty thousand workers will be easily persuaded to go on a general strike unless they have real grievances, however fire-eating and misleading, the 'extremist" and "inconsiderate" leaders may be." The journal unhesitatingly condemns the shooting, persists in administering a little advice to the "extremist" leaders, supports the attitude of the "moderates" and warns the mill-owners not to trifle with the joint demands, now formulated.

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur) coming as it does from an important centre of the textile industry, takes up enthusiastically the cause of the workers.

A SOCIALISTIC PLAN.

"Mahratta" (Poona), which is regarded as the English mouth-piece of "Kesari", comes out with a lengthy leader. It says: "The strike is purely economic and has nothing to do with the politics of the country. The Moderate leaders may have lost their influence and what are called Extremist leaders have full sway over the mill-workers, but these facts need not deter H. E. the Governor from giving them a sympathetic hearing." It further observes: "The whole fight is centred on the question of what should be the minimum or rather living wage. Let the mill-owners claim their lion's share, but the lion's share must not mean starvation to mill-hands. The mill-owners, the managing agents and even the shareholders must reduce their standard of profits. Till now, the movement is only on one side. If it is claimed that the mill-labourers cannot claim more than a living wage, the mill-owners and others also cannot claim more than a 'living profit'. Similarly, if once this principle is accepted, the mill-labour must also be allowed to share the profits and prosperity of the mill-owner if he has also to share his adversity. Further, whenever new systems of work have to be introduced, the representatives of the mill-labourers must be consulted. In short, the mill-labourer must be made a sharer in all matters concerning the mill. He must also thus become a partner in fact, in the proprietorship."

"YOUNG MAHARASHTRA'S ORGAN.

"Dunia" (Bombay) which is published every Saturday for the last three weeks is edited by Mr. B. V. Varerkar, the well-known playwright with the co-operation of Mr. P. R. Lele. It declares that it wholeheartedly approves of all the resolutions that Bombay Young Mahrattas passed in their conference a few weeks back. It stands for all-round proper and declares a crusade against orthodoxy and conventionalism.

ONE PER CENT. AND ONE WEEK.

"Balvant" (Ratnagiri) repeats its plan of reviving Congress politics and organisations by proposing to collect 1,000 men from every district who will devote one complete week a year to national work and devote one per cent. of their earnings to the national funds. Writing as it does on the eve of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, it says it is no good passing pious resolution only, unless same such plan as it proposes is worked out.

GOVERNMENT AND PROHIBITION.

"Deshabandhu" (Ahmednagore), a newly-started journal, examines Bombay Government's resolution on the report of the Prohibition Committee and regrets that the Government did not find it practicable to try the measures suggested by the minority report. The journal says whenever Government want to find money for something that they want to do, they can find it but not when people ask them to find it. "Where there is a will, there is a way."

Chop finely threepennyworth of beeswax and put it into a basin with an eggcupful of sweet oil. Place in the oven. When melted, stir gently until cool enough to roll into a ball with the hands. It is then ready to use. Always rub it lightly on the hands after washing.

Take equal parts of eau-de-Cologne and glycerine and mix thoroughly together in a small bottle. Rub a little into the hands or feet each night. If used in time, this will prevent chilblains. Keep the bottle well corked.

RELIGION AS A GUIDE OF SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 6).

tion and their quarrel is due to a misunderstanding. It is true that religion should be the dominant thing in life, its light and law, but religion as it should be and is in its inner nature, its fundamental law of being, a seeking after God, the cult of spirituality; on the other hand, it is true that religion when it identifies itself only with a creed, cult, a church, a system of ceremonial forms, may well become a retarding force and that it may become a necessity for the human spirit to reject its control over the varied activities of life. There are two aspects of religion, true religion and religionism. True religion is spiritual religion, that which seeks to live in the spirit, in what is beyond the intellect, beyond the aesthetic and ethical and practical being of man, and to inform and govern those members of our being by the light and law of the spirit. Religionism on the contrary entrenches itself in some narrow pietistic exaltation of the lower members, lays therefore exclusive stress on intellectual dogmas, forms and ceremonies, on some fixed and inflexible moral code, on some religio-political or religio-social system. Not that these things are negligible or unworthy or unnecessary, or that spiritual religion disdains their aid: on the contrary, they are needed, because the lower members—the body, the life, the mind—have to be exalted and raised before they can feel the spirit and obey its law. But these things are aids and supports, not the essence. They have to be offered to man and used by him, but not to be imposed on him as his sole law by a forced and inflexible domination. In the use of them toleration and free permission of variation is the first rule which should be observed. The spiritual essence of religion is alone the one thing supremely needed to which we have always to hold."
—Sri Aurobindo.

BRITAIN'S SELF-IMPOSED BURDEN

(Continued from page 6.)

should be in the right and those who happen to differ from her should always be in the wrong. Britain was right in the early years of the 18th century in the Spanish Succession War and her adversary King Louis XIV in the wrong; she was again in the right in the early years of the 19th century and her opponent Napoleon I was in the wrong; again she was in the right the other day, in the early years of the 20th century and Kaiser William II was in the wrong! On all these three great historic occasions Britain is represented to have saved the world from extinction.

GOD'S OWN PEOPLE.

But the wretched and ungrateful world does not appreciate these philanthropic services of John Bull and finds fault with him. Not only was Britain right on these three big historic occasions durng the last two hundred and twenty five years' period, but she has always and invariably been in the right and her opponents always have been in the wrong! Possibly Britain and the Britishers are the chosen ones of God. But the question is how long the work should go on believing such and similar trash for the convenience and pleasure of the Britisher? Any way it is true that Britishers are fast losing the moral support of the world by their own actions all these years since 1918-19! Britain has contemptuously disregarded the most solemn pledges she gave to the world at the time of peace! Her actions in Egypt and India show that she is the same to-day as she was before the war; nay, in a sense she is worse now than what she was before the war. Elated with pride John Bull has started kicking every one in the world.

THE BRITISH OCTOPUS.

Britain must have every available spot in the world, no matter how much others may have to suffer! A large portion of the world to-day is in the grip of the British octopus! It is only when the world is dotted with free Nation—States, that ternational peace and happiness will be assured. Not till then. And this evolution will come whether John Bull likes it or not. British pretensions and British claims outside Britain have no moral or legal justification at all. She must have Gibraltar and Malta, Egypt and Aden, Bahrein and Singapore, to hold other countries in perpetual bondage and so long as that attitude of British people is there, there is absolutely no hope for peace in the world! The writer is aware that Japan has her Korea and the United States their Phillipines—but Britain in this respect, frankly speaking, is the greatest offender known to the modern world.

Signs are not wanting to-day, if one carefully follows the trend of political events in the world, that Britain may find herself landed in a grave situation in the near future on account of the overweening conceit and arrogance of her sword-rattling quill-drivers, no less than of the high-handedness of her foreign policy—a situation in which there will be a very powerful combination of Powers ranged against her! And this must happen, unless she mends her ways by trying to understand the post-war values of men, matters and things and by taking a correct stock of things political in the world.

MALHAR RAO HOLKAR

HIS COMMENDABLE TOLERANCE

DEWAS DISPUTE SETTLED

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, May 3.

The Malhar Utsav Committee as usual celebrated the anniversary day of Malharrao, the founder of Holkar dynasty, on Monday last at Indore. Sirdar Shankerrao Changan, the president of the Committee deserves to be heartily congratulated on the success of this celebration. Sirdar Angre of Gwalior presided on the occasion and his speech has already been reported in the "Chronicle." The military sports of the Dhangar boarders of Malhar ashram took place the same evening at the Chiman Baugh playgrounds. I must here mention with regret that with the exception of the Committee members of the Utsav Mandal hardly any prominent officers and Sirdars attended the functions. The majority of the Ministers, Councillors, the General, the Chief Justice, the Superintendent of Malharashram were conspicuous by their absence at the solemnization of the anniversary day of the founder of Holkar dynasty. If the students had not mustered the Indore Town Hall would have presented a very poor spectacle. The Dewan was on leave on account of his son's wedding. If he had been able to attend I hear no officer would have shown his indifferece to this national celebration. The State contributes to the expenses and specially gives a holiday in honour of Subhedar Malharrao and it is a most regrettable fact to witness very few participate in the function.

Among the usual speeches made in the Town Hall I cannot omit to mention the one made by Mr. W. Thakore, who gave a very interesting illustration of unity among Hindus and Mahomedans in religious matters. Mr. Thakore read out a sanad for the year 1740 which related to the temple of Hanuman of Kedapatii in Khan River near Indore City. A Mahomedan of the name of Murad Fakir worshipped the image of Shri Hanoman in this temple for a long time. On the representation of the Jamidar, Subhedar Malharrao requested Murad Fakir to relinquish this religious service of the deity of Shri Maruti to Mahant Rupdas and gave inam of land to Murad to compensate him for his losses. This incident clearly shows the commendable spirit of toleration among Hindus and Mahomedans in Malwa in Malharrao's time. The present State subjects—both Hindus and Muslims—whose relations are anything but harmonious must learn a useful lesson from this sanad of Subhedar Malharrao.

THE DEWAS DISPUTE.

The Dewas dispute between the Heir-apparent and the Maharaja Senior Pati is settled. The Prince Vikramsingh will stay with his maternal relatives in the Deccan and receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 2,500 for his expenses. The Heir-apparent agrees not to criticise his illustrious father by writings in the press.

LATE DEWAN C. V. DHURANDHAR.

Last month occurred the death of Mr. S. V. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate Bombay High Court, at Hyderabad, Deccan. The deceased served the Indore State for 20 years. He was for a long time the Chief Justice and before retirement the Dewan. The Indore Judicial service is much indebted to him for its elevation and efficiency. The late Mr. Dhurandhar was a contemporary of Justice Telang and had a brilliant academical career. After taking pension he had settled down at Hyderabad in Nizam's State. It is a great pity Indore State did not show its appreciation of the services of the deceased. None of the publlic offices and courts in the State were closed in his honour. Indoreans have noticed that even in case of humbler incumbents like councillors and judges the State has shown its recognition. After the late Sir Narayan Chadavarkar this is a second instance of indifference by the State to its distinguished Prime Ministers!

SANITATION IN INDORE.

Sir Hukumchand's elephant whilst on its way home suddenly fell dead near the entrance of Shri Rama and Narsinha temples in Chatribag at Indore. Arrangements were made to bury him near these temples and a mammoth ditch was dug only a few yards from two wells, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. The Trustees and worshippers of the temples protested at this insanitary action, as orders for the ditch were conveyed by some officers of Chatribag and Gardens Department. The Trustees finding themselves helpless approached Sir Hukumchand who appreciated their protest and ordered the abandonment of the ditch. The elephant was thereupon buried at a distant place. Indore people wonder how these petty officers permitted the digging of the ditch without obtaining the sanction of the Sanitary authorities?

Unbroken chilblains can easily be cured by bathing the hands or feet in the following lotion: 1 tablespoonful of soda, a handful of common salt, a small teacupful of vinegar, and boiling water.

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BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH

The activities of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) were restricted mainly in the early part of the year to obtaining information about the prevalence of Leprosy within the province and the needs of various districts for treatment centres.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

Considerable propaganda work has been carried out from the various treatment centres. The Collectors have through the agency of their Mamlatdars, Mahalkharies and Police Patels informed the people by word, by leaflets and through advertisements in the public press, notifying hours and places for free treatment. The Leprosy Cinema Film was exhibited throughout the Presidency including Sind at all large fairs, festivals, and other gatherings.

The knowledge that Leprosy is amenable to treatment and that free treatment is available is thus gradually filterng through the masses though there stil exists considerable prejudice and even suspicion. It is the belief in some parts of the Country that a leper is a divinely afflicted personality—a specially favoured individual, and that it would be rank sacrilege to interfere with the divine dispensation by attempting to treat him.

TRAINING OF DOCTORS.

On the return from Calcutta of Khan Bahadur C. R. Avari, B.M.S., he was deputed to train up, in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy, such Medical Officers as may be deputed for the purpose by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. Six Officers of the subordinate medical service and one graduate M.B., B.S., of the Bombay University thus underwent a course of training at the Haffkine Institute.

OUT-DOOR CLINICS.

(i) Bombay:—No out-door clinic has yet been established at Bombay; patients are however treated at the Haffkine Institute, the Acworth Leper Asylum and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

(ii) East Khandesh:—East Khandesh being one of the most afflicted districts in the Presidency a leper census was taken on two occassions and four treatment centres were selected.—One at the Civil Hospital at Jalgaon and one each at Amalner, Yawal and Jamner.

(iii) Satara:—Satara is another district similarly highly afflicted and 12 treatment centres were selected. Satara Wai, Medha Tasgaon, Koregaon, Pussesawali and Dahivadi. The question of providing a suitable semi-permanent building at Satara has yet to be decided. Five centres are administered by the American Presbyterian Mission, three under the charge of Dr. F. D. Ellis at Shirala, Islampur and Mahalarpet and two under the supervision of Dr. Vail of Miraj at Ashta and Vita. Adequate grants for medical requisites have been sanctioned to these Mission Institutions.

(iv) Surat:—The Committee of the Shree Parvatibai Leper Asylum having applied for the provision of an out-door clinic working in conjunction with the Institution, it was sanctioned. It is called the Lady Wilson Leprosy clinic.

(v) Sholapur:—One out-door clinic has been organised and will shortly be placed in charge of a Medical Graduate. It is at present located in a temporary structure.

(vi) Ratnagiri:—The local Committee has commenced work by an out-door treatment centre in connection with the Sir D. M. Petit Leper Asylum and is also endeavouring to organise propaganda work.

(vii) Belgaum.—The Mission to Leper in India has an Asylum at Belgaum where an out-door treatment centre has been organised. As the Asylum is situated at the distance of about 3 miles from the town it has been suggested that a Clinic should be opened in the town.

(viii) Bijapur:—A clinic at the Civil Hospital has been started and has commenced work for some-time.

Khan Bahadur Avari had under treatment 150 lepers at the Acworth Leper Asylum, but the majority discontinued treatment after 2 to 4 injections. There were besides 15 cases at the Haffkine Institute. The average attendance on Sundays has been about 10 to 12 patients only. Marked benefit has been noted among those who have been under treatment for two years.

At Jalgaon, 111 lepers have been under treatment, the average bi-weekly attendance being 20.2. Majority of cases were of the anaesthetic type which appears to predominate in the district. Patients appeared to be so greatly benefited by the injections of 0.5 to 10 c.c. of Hydnocreol that lepers from surrounding villages have begun to seek treatment. The maximum number of injections received by one patient was 93.

Dr. F. D. Ellis of the American Presbyterian Mission reports 64 cases under treatment, some of them coming long distances, and representing about 25 different villages. Only 44 of these patients received full treatment. The total number of injections was 1484 and the maximum to any single patient 105.

At Belgaum 24 patients received special rteatment of whom 13 showed marked improvement. Dr. M. N. Lalaji at Surat reports 104 cases under treatment during 3 months.

A LEPER ASYLUM AT BROACH.

No progress appears to have been made at Broach for opening a Leper Asylum proposed to be called after Lord Reading, the late Viceroy, although it was reported that a site has been selected for the purpose. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay inspected the Shree Parvatibai Asylum at Surat and suggested that as the distance between Surat and Broach is only 40 miles a separate ward of 40 to 50 beds could be put up at Surat to accommodate Lepers from Broach. No information is however available on the subject upto date.

CHHABILDAS LALOOBHOY REQUEST.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Trustees of the Estate of the late Chabildas Lalloobhoy have not yet arrived at an agreement with the Government of Bombay on one of the conditions under discussion. The site near the Haffkine Institute for the proposed skin Clinic has been selected and Government are prepared to sell to the Trustees an area of land not exceeding 1250 square yards at a reasonable rate. It is to be hoped that this difficulty would soon be overcome and a start made to commence the building.

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D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,

ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

NAVAL CAREER FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

A MODEST CLAIM

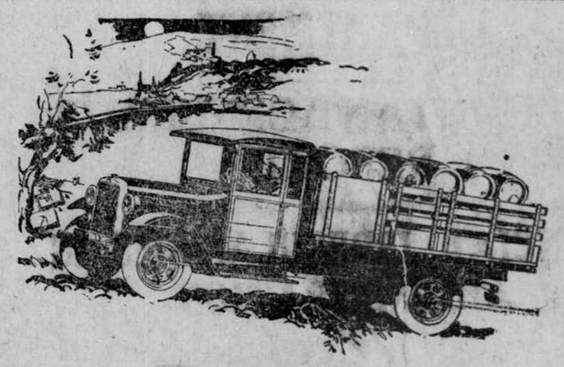
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have kindly drawn the attention of "all parents perplexed over the problem of choosing careers for their sons" to the advertisement appearing in your columns, inviting applications from students wishing to join the Government Mercantile Marine. While the Government have at last been roused to the necessity of affording facilities for young men of our country, I think they have restricted its scope by prescribing an age limit and educational qualifications which are too low in their character. Is it not unjust and unreasonable to shut out the hundreds of matriculation students who come out of our Universities every year because these students will be found to have exceeded the age-limit of 16 years' being the victims of an unmethodical curriculum? It must be remembered that they have to pass 4 years in primary schools and 7 years in Secondary Schools in order to appear for the Matric Examination I am pressing for the claims of these students because both by reason of their intellectual equipment and physical development, they will be found to be more suitable to withstand the rigorous of their training and master the technicalities of their course with greater accuracy. The educational standard that is now prescribed (being 4th standard of English), the students will feel considerably handicapped by reason of their defective English and their meagre knowledge of different subjects. Those who have served as teachers will be able to testify to this fact.

Besides the training lasts only for three years. According to the present age-limit they will attain 19 years by the time they complete their training, an age too tender for boys to enter active service. The result, I anticipate, therefore, that owing to a low standard of educational qualifications and poor physique, they will in the long run prove inefficient to assume responsibilities of a high order, and the Government will justifiably retort that Indians are not fitted to enter naval careers and to serve with distinction. Will, therefore, the University authorities press the claims of these Matric students? A slight modification in the existing rules will meet the situation. I think the Matric Students are the only suitable candidates for this career. Any non-matric student may also be admitted, if he sufficiently satisfies the educational and physical test that may be prescribed!—Yours, etc.,

D. M. KULKARNI.

Bombay, May 5.



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CROP FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE SUGGESTED

REPRESENTATION TO C. P. GOVERNOR

In the course of a representation to His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar on the Crop Failure in Jubbulpore District, Seth Jamnadas, M.L.A., President of the C. P. Landlords and Tenants' Association says:—

In expressing my gratitude for the granting of the privilege of interviewing Your Excellency on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this district. I consider it opportune to respectfully invite Your Excellency's attention to the gravest situation which the agriculturists of this district are facing as a result of the wholesale devastation of the Rabi Crops due to rust, hot winds, Caterpillar, frost, fog and untimely rain.

The Land Revenue History of the district has been deplorable beyond endurance specially since the last settlement. Reference in this connection is invited to the Memorial dated April, 14, 1927, submitted by the Landlords and Tenants' Association, Jubbulpore, wherein the subject is dealt with at length.

TABLES TURNED.

While the district was faced with the situation stated above and was expecting to recuperate itself, however partially, from its depressed state with the expectation of having a bumper out-turn of the Rabi crops the tables were turned suddenly against the agriculturists by the visitation of rust, hot winds, catterpillars, frost, fog and untimely rain in the latter part of the season and the resulting devastation of the said crops on an unprecedented scale in the district.

The big malguzar and the petty tenant have all been affected adversely by the calamity.

It will be seen by Your Excellency that situated as the district has been hitherto, the visitation of the calamity has the likelihood of giving a serious set-back to the enterprising spirit of the agriculturists. The agriculturists of the district have hitherto been labouring under very adverse circumstances, chief among them being:—

(a) Exceptionally high rents specially in the Haveli portions, (b) Increasing indebtedness of the malguzars and the tenants, and (c) The high cost of cultivation.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Having stated the circumstances of the case in brief, which I hope will be corroborated by the results of the enquiry of the local officials, I now venture herein to state the specific measures of relief that should be ordered to be adopted to combat the situation. The subject has indeed been one of the gravest concern to the Landlords and tenants Association, Jubbulpore, since the time the signs of devastation became first visible in the district. It is, under the circumstances, only necessary that adequate orders, as herein prayed for or as may be deemed proper, are passed by Your Excellency so that the situation caused by the devastation may be combated effectively.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

Firstly, the land revenue and rent of the district should be ordered to be remitted. In this connection it will be seen by Your Excellency that looking to the Land Revenue History of the district, as stated above, the land revenue and rent, if ordered to be suspended, cannot be subsequently collected unless it be by force of coercive processes on an extensive and wide scale which latter course is obviously despicable and will not be considered desirable to be resorted to specially under the circumstances like those facing the agriculturists of the District. In this connection, I, as a big landlord in the District may be permitted to point out that the Malguzars of the district are agreed and are praying for total remission of land revenue which ultimately means that they as landlords, are willing to forego their share of the assets which they would otherwise not have done had the circumstances permitted realisation of revenue and rents now or hereafter. In this connection it will further be seen by Your Excellency that the working of the current Settlement was from the very beginning based on the principle of "prompt and liberal remissions in times of crop failure".

GRANT OF LOANS.

Secondly, for combating the calamity of such magnitude relief works would naturally be thought of to be started.

Thirdly, for reasons already stated it is desirable that loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act should be advanced timely on a liberal and extensive scale and specially at low rate of interest throughout the district.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

Fourthly, the measure for the supply of seeds requires very careful consideration. Since the last devastation of crops the need of the particular types of seeds is being very acutely felt. What is dsirable to be taken note of is that arrangement for the supply of such seeds by the Agricultural Department should be undertaken after local needs have been ascertained. This work also should be undertaken by the local officials in consultation with the local committees. Fifthly, again, since a large quantity of grain will have to be imported from outside the district, import facilities by rail at specially low rate of freight charges should be secured and announced.

Sixthly, for the benefit of the agriculturist population generally, Government forests in the district should be thrown open and minor agricultural produce allowed to be taken by them. Again, wherever found necessary, relief of gratuitous character should be provided to the needy and the famine-stricken people. Seventhly, for the successful carrying out of the measures herein described, special allotments and grants should be made by Your Excellency's Government and people allowed to take full advantage of the famine Insurance and Relief fund.

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ARAN DOCTORATES

EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA

Dr. B. Seshagiri Rao M.A., Ph.D., President, Andhra Research University and Chief Consul of the Aran University in India sends us the following for publication.

I have been getting many enquiries about the conditions of the Aran University Doctorates from many parts of India and I publish herein the conditions for the same.

1 The candidate for the Doctorate of the Aran University should be a Bachelor of Arts recognised by the Andhra Research University. He should register himself as a student for a Doctorate at the Chief Consolate Offices, Vizianagaram City and work under me as a professor recommended by me for his thesis and the fee due to the Andhra Research to be poid University for his supervision and direction of the thesis

2. The candidate should print the approved thesis with his photo attached to it and send it with my note on it direct to the Sovereign Aran with a Doctorate application and fee of Rs. 100 he will get his Doctorate Diploma through me.

3. I have power to recommend only candidates for Ph.D. in Humanities through the Andhra Research University which is the only incorporated representative in India of the Aran and so registered in its French and U. S. A. Charters. The Aran makes no commerce in Degrees.

Any further information on the subject can be had from me. All correspondence should be addressed to my Offices at Vizianagram City.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

Mr. D. M. Jani of Wadhwan got s. s. "Skrymer" (3,156 tons), chartered for the Bhavnagar State Railway for bringing coal from Calcutta to Bhavnagar. ing coal from Calcutta to Bhavnagar. on the 1st instant in time with the first shipment of coal from Calcutta. The steamer is chartered for one year for the development of Bhavnagar trade and for cheapening the coal price.

The opening of the Bhavnagar harbour under the scheme of Mr. Jani, it is hoped, will greatly increase the revenue of the Bhavnagar State Railway.

CARE OF DOGS.

Much harm may be done by washing dogs with strong soaps, such as red carbolic soap. Although the acid in this kills bacteria and germs, it may do great harm if absorbed through the skin, and unless quick attention is given the dog may die from poisoning. The dog will show signs of this by profuse bleeding at the nose, trembling, depression, and loss of appetite. Plain white curd soaps or the old-fashioned yellow sulphur soaps are the most suitable for dogs. Fleas may be got rid of by sprinkling over the dog's coat and bedding a solution of quassia (made by suspending 2 ozs. of quassia tied in a piece of muslin in a bucket of water for three hours). The bedding ought to be frequently changed.

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BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 7 1928

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HOW WILL FLAPPERS VOTE?

CHANCE FOR WOMEN CANDIDATES

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVEMENT OF WOMAN'S STATUS

COM. KENWORTHY'S PROPHECY

In this interesting article Lt. Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy ventures to predict in "Ideas" that the extension of the female franchise will, in the long run, raise the economic status of women workers.

Only a very bold man will prophesy anything about women; but it is necessary to try to make some estimate of the effect of the Bill now before Parliament to give the vote to an additional 5,250,000 women on our politics in the future.

'How will these millions of new voters exercise their rights?' What will be the effect on the fortunes of the parties of the State?

I have seen general elections in progress in two countries where all the women of twenty-one years of age are enfranchised already—Germany and Ireland.

I asked a prominent German politician how the young frauleins voted.

Without hesitation he replied: "As their husbands and sweethearts tell them to."

When in Ireland last year I witnessed the general election there, and I inquired from an Irish politician how the colleens exercised their privilege.

"God knows!" he answered. "All I know is that they never will say."

It was certainly true that whilst men seemed to wear their party colours and shouted their party cries, the Irish women, with a not unbecoming modesty, made little or no disclosure of their political allegiance.

But I did notice, both in Germany and in Ireland, that there were no complaints that the Government of the country was in the hands of women, and that ruin faced the State in consequence!

A TWO-MILLION MAJORITY.

In theory, the political destinies of this country will, in future, be in the hands of Eve—for there will be a majority of wo men voters over men of about 2,000,000.

In the past the men have outnumbered the women by some 3,000,000.

The truth is, of course, that women do not vote on sex lines at all; they are as much divided as men among the different political parties, or have, like hundreds of thousands of men, no particular political bias.

Hopes and fears, according to the political opinions of those expressing them, have been raised that the new women voters will "go Labour."

Personally, I think the Labour Party would be very foolish to count too much on this.

There are about half a million young women employed as operatives in factories; a similar number are in domestic service.

Now, if it is correct to say that a majority of the factory operatives would vote "Labour," it is just as reasonable to expect that domestic servants will vote as their mistresses do, and that a majority will, therefore vote for the Conservatives.

In this case, these two great blocks of votes will cancel each other.

I vividly remember a Liberal conference, in the course of which we discussed programmes, and a certain number of that conference suggested we should adopt, as a main plank in our platform, equal voting rights, including the enfranchisement of the young women.

A most distinguished Liberal statesman rather surprised us all by telling us not to touch it, for, he said, the girls (as he called them) were either "snobs" or "Bolsheviks," the former would vote Conservative and the latter Labour, and the Liberals would suffer. He was a most experienced electioneer and determined in this opinion.

DOUBTFUL VOTING STRENGTH.

I think this can be said with safety—it will not be so easy to gauge the result of future elections from the canvas returns.

Our experience in the past has been that the mother and young men of a household usually vote as the head of the family does.

But I do not think this will be the case with the young women, for a good many of them will have their political mentors outside the family circle and will not take their opinions only from their fathers and brothers!

And as the canvassers won't know who these political mentors are or, in some cases, how many they are, it will be far more difficult to measure this element of voting strength.

Others, again, say that the younger women won't take any interest in politics.

I am quite aware that many young ladies are frightened to death of being considered too clever, and this is largely the fault of men through the ages.

But since this question has been before the public I have noticed in addressing political meetings up and down the country, a not unwelcome increase in the number of young women in the audience; and I believe that the intelligent girls of to-day will take just as much interest in politics as the young men do.

Those who work for their livings will consider politics from the economic standpoint; but those who are fortunate enough to be independent will have more time to think about politics.

Then there is another factor.

Men in industry are far more highly organised in trade unions than women are, and the trade union influence in politics should not necessarily be so strong among the new voters of the female section as among the younger men.

Another question has been raised as to whether the preponderance of women voters will lead to the return of a larger proportion of women members of Parliament.

Here we can be guided by experience.

Since 1918 there have been quite enough women on the register, approximately 9,250,000, to return every woman candidate if the women plumped for her at the polls; whereas, in fact, the number of women who have been successful at elections in comparison with the number who have appeared as candidates has been surprisingly small.

The answer to this question, therefore, is that it will depend on the women candidates themselves.

If they can gain a majority of men's votes they will gain a majority of women's votes and be returned at the head of the poll.

A PROPHECY.

But the women will not vote for them just because they are women, and the men will not vote for them unless they are satisfied that they will be the best members both from the political and personal point of view.

Now, I will venture on one propheey with considerable confidence, and that is that this great step forward in democracy of enfranchising the younger women will 'in the long run' raise the economic position of women workers.

We must face facts, and one of the least pleasant facts of the day is that women, generally speaking, are prepared to work for smaller wages than men.

Political power always has meant an increase, in the end, in economic power; and as the economic position of women workers is raised, so the competition with men workers will be reduced.

This will eventually benefit not only the men, but the whole country.

I can also say another thing.

Nothing irritates young people more than not being taken seriously, and if some of our old political fogies try to "talk down" to the new women voters they are gong to get a considerable surprise; a good many of them will lose their seats, and so much the better.

These are serious times, and some of the people in politics to-day, who seem temperamentally incapable of moving with the times, would be far better out of the House of Commons; and it would be a good thing if their places could be taken by younger and more progressive aspirants, whatever their sex.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1928.

At a loss for available topic for its leading article for Wednesday last, the "Civil and Military Gazette" decided to manufacture a long dissertation on "Indian Surnames." There is evidenced in it a peculiar originality born of inexcusable ignorance.

"Mahomedans ring the changes", says the writer "on the 99 names of God." As for the Hindus, they "ring the the changes on gods and godlings of the pantheon with a small selection of words like Das, Lal or Chand." The writer finds this habit very unsatisfactory. "With such a limited number of ordinary names some method of distinguishing people", he says, "must be devised."

He refers to the Bombay practice only to find it ridiculous. "In Bombay", he declares, "there is still maintained a ridiculous system of adding to each man's name his father's name as well."

Well—where's the harm? "Know them by their fathers too" is an excellent motto for Bombay. Why should we in Bombay be ashamed to mention our fathers' names after ours? If other people are, that is their business.

But the European practice leads to complications. I used to know a man who called himself "F. A. M. H.—"

During the war people made great fun with his initials, calling him "Father Austrian, Mother Hun——"

A writer in a British weekly newspaper calls the sub-editor the arbiter of news. The remark applies with peculiar appropriateness to the American pressman. He is not only an arbiter but a decorator and a window-dresser.

The Yankee Press took in hand some time ago the question of the matrimonial intentions of the Tennis star, Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglan.

During the last few weeks, excellent "copy" has been made out of the topic. Item Number One was a Havana message that Suzanne had met the "only man in the world" in a certain millionaire. Item Number Two, a few days later, stated that the lucky one was a Mr. Baldwin from California, who had followed her right through her tour in the Southern States and caught her up at Havanna, managing then to make her say "Yes".

Item Number Three was a message from Los Angeles denying the engagement. Mr. Baldwin was discovered to be already married. Not only that—but he was the father of twin daughters.

However, in sheer compassion for the feelings of Tennis "fans" who are dying to know what are the matrimonial possibilities of their beloved Suzanne, the latest item in the "story" obtained from Nice is that she may be married "in the near future." So there we are!

"I do not know", writes a correspondend to this journal, "how many Hindu temples, how many mosques and how many churches there are in Bombay." Let him not inquire. It is a wearisome arithmetical pursuit on which the correspondent, who is one of Bombay's Civic Fathers, need not consume his energy.

Instead if he will only find out how many citizens and citizenesses of Bombay there are who have no consideration for pedestrians and throw all manner of refuge at them from the upper floors of houses he will be doing a precious piece of civic duty. He need not even inquire far to convince himself that the number is legion. Will he propose radical reform such as the institution of a Municipal Sanitary Police to bring the offenders to book? He will be unpopular but posterity will bless him.

"Treat men as partners" is the arresting headline in "Swarajya". This is not in reference to Dorothy Dix's curtain lecture to Miss 1928, but is supposed to be the keynote of Mahatmaji's sermon to the mill-owners of Ahmedabad. This is evidently the literal translation of the journalistic dictum that the headlines should be impersonal and colourless.

I do not dispute Mr. Bharucha's pathetic faith in the copy-book maxim "Where there is a will, there is a way." But at the same time let him amend his original proposition to some extent in the light of the new social code "Where there is a swill, there is a sway."

Changes in the portfolios of the Madras Executive Council seem to be rather electric. A successor to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer was appointed, and before the news of the appointment was flashed by the News Agencies, his resignation was at the other end of the wire!

Another shell shock is the appointment of Mr. Bewis as Public Prosecutor in the place of the late Mr. Adam. The Madras correspondent of "Forward" graphically describes it thus.

"Mr. Bewis, an attorney, does not know how to plead and has never appeared in a court of law save to instruct counsel on that. He was suddenly enrolled as an Advocate yesterday, and as soon as the telegraphic news of this historic incident was received at Ooty, the bureaucracy raised him immediately to the vacant public prosecutorship."

There is no paucity of legal brains in Madras. This hush-hush enrolment and officious appointment is quite unwarranted in view of an array of lawyers in the waiting list. This reminds me of some needy persons taking share in Co-operative Credit Societies and enrolling some of their friends as members, simply to take a loan for the time being. As a sample of the policy of Indianisation, this is hard to beat.

Young Scot: Do you know the difference between a taxi-cab and a tram-car?

Girl: No.

Young Scot: Good. Then we'll take a tram-car.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

WORK IN ENGLAND

Sir Harcourt Butler, Chairman of the Indian States Committee, and his colleagues, Professor W. S. Holdsworth and Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel, have spent the three months since the constitution of the Committee partly in conference in Delhi and partly in tours of a number of the important Indian States writes the London "Times" in mail week.

Sir Leslie Scott, who has been briefed by members of the Chamber of Princes to prepare their case for submission to the Committee, is returning to England. He is accompanied by Colonel Haksar and Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, who have been appointed directors of an organisation set up by the Chamber of Princes to assist in preparing their case for the consideration of the Committee.

The transfer of the inquiry to London will mean that a larger number of Indian Ruling Princes than usual will come to this country this summer. The Chancellor of Chamber of Princes, the Maharajah of Patiala, leaves Bombay by the mail steamer on May 19 but is not expected in England until July, for he and the Maharani will be taking a "cure" on the continent. The Maharaja has taken Chalfont Manor, Bucks, for his stay in this country. The Maharajah Jam Saheb of Navanagar, is returning shortly to his home at Staines, and is a member of the delegation from the Chamber, which also includes the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharao of Kutch, the Nawab of Bhopal, and the Maharajah of Alwar.

Several other Ruling Princes will be in London during the season. The Maharajah of Kapurthala is at Nice before going to his Paris chateau. The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to arrive at Marseilles on April 27, and will be accompanied by the Maharani. Their daughter, the widowed Maharani of Cooch Behar, is in England looking after the education of her son, the minor Maharajah of the State. The Maharajah of Rajpipla, who has a house at Old Windsor, has arrived. The Rajah of Pudokata is on the Continent. The young Maharajah of Bhavnagar, who is now at Harrow School, will be returning to India this summer. The minor Maharajah of Indore, now touring on the Continent, is studying at Oxford, and the minor Nawab of Cambay is coming to this country in charge of a tutor. The Yuvraj of Mysore is at Nice, and Rajkumar Sirdar Singh of Shahpura, a Rajputana State is in this country.

ANTI-"PURDAH" MOVE

BENGALI WOMEN'S MEETING

A meeting of the Mahila Samiti was held at the Gokhale Memorial Girls' School on Saturday, April 28. Among those present were a good number of orthodox Hindu and Mahomedan women.

Mrs. P. K. Ray pleaded for more enthusiasm among Indian women to solve such social problems as "purdah", child-marriage and primary education for girls.

Mrs. Hussain, founder and organizer of the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School, and Mrs. Sen, of Tala, spoke on the absurd and irrational custom of "purdah" and referred to happenings at Aligarh and Hooghly to prove that women were not at all averse to the complete abolition of "purdah."

Mrs. Hussain denied the popular fallacy about the origin of "purdah." She urged the audience to unite to abolish "purdah," which has been and is a great hindrance to educational advancement in Bengal.

Miss Lakshmi gave a brief account of educational progress in Travancore State, showing how the absence of "purdah" has been to a considerable extent responsible for co-education within the State.

Miss S. Ghosh, Principal of Gokhale Memorial Girls' School, spoke on the object of the All-India Women's Conference for Educational Reform and urged the necessity of supporting Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda's Bill on Child-Marriage as amended by the Select Committee.

Two resolutions, one condemning the pernicious customs of child-marriage and supporting Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda's Bill, and the other urging party leaders and members of Council in Bengal to pass a Bill in the Provincial Legislative Council to raise the age of marriage for boys and girls, were unanimously passed.—Statesman."

LABOUR LEADER'S FAVOURITE BOOKS

To mark the completion of his twenty-one years in Parliament, his friends have made Mr. J. R. Clynes a gift of books. Mr. Clynes was asked to name the books he would like, and here, according to the "Yorkshire Evening News," is his list:

"Winding Paths," by Gertrude Page: "The Edge o' Peyond," by Gertrude Page: "The Wayward Man," by St. John Ervine; "God Got One Vote," by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan; "Queen Mary," by Kathleen Woodward; "Caste," by Cosmo Hamilton; "The Woman Who Stole Everything," by Arnold Bennett; "The Clayhanger Family," by Arnold Bennett; "Plays," by St. John Ervine; "Jew Suse," by Lion Feuchtwanger; "Meanwhile," by H. G. Wells: The Short Stories of H. G. Wells: "Denmark: A Modern Guide to the Land and its People," by Clive Holland; "Representative Women; Mrs. Annie Besant," by Geoffrey West; "Adam's Breed," by Miss Radclyffe Hall; "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill," by Winston Churchill; "The Little Plays of St. Francis," by L. Housman; "The Somme," by A. E. Gristwood; "Return of Don Quixote," G. K. Chesterton; "The Dynasts," by Hardy; "Far From the Maddling Crowd," by Hardy; "Bird in Hand," John Drinkwater; "The Life of Rachel McMillan," by Margaret McMillan: "Keir Hardie, His Speeches and Writings," by Emrys Hughes; "Human Nature in Business," by F. Creedy; "A Short History of the British Working Class Movement, Vol. III., 1900-1927," by G. D. H. Cole; "Conquistador," by Phillip Guedalla; "Stevenson," by G. K. Chesterton; "A Poet's Calendar," by W. H. Davies; "The Classical Tradition in Poetry," by Gilbert Murray; "Prefaces to Shakespeare," by H. Granville Barker; "A Subaltern on the Somme," by "Mark VII."; "Lenin and Gandhi," by Rene Fulop-Miller; "The Judgment of Dr. Johnson," by G. K. Chesterton.

Mr. Clynes has told how, when a boy in a Lancashire cotton mill, he saved his pennies to buy a dictionary, which he used to study by candle-light.

SMALL DOGS ON TRAMS

AWKWARD PROBLEMS FOR THE CONDUCTORS

Aberdeen Town Council decided in mail week by seventeen votes to eleven to allow small dogs to journey on the top deck of tramway cars accompanied by passengers at a charge of a penny for each dog any distance.

The Tramways Committee by majority of one had refused to sanction a recommendation of the tramways manager to this effect. It was argued during the discussion that the private-owned buses in competition with tramcars carried dogs irrespective of size free of charge, and that dog-lovers could not at present take their pets on tramcars to outlying districts for the purpose of giving them a run.

Bailie Beaton, who led the opposition, said he was a dogowner, and while he agreed that dogs were very affectionate and "all the rest of it" he did not want to be disturbed in a tramcar by yelping, snarling pups, even if they were only pekes or poms, and even though carried on the laps of fair ladies.

It was all very well for people who could give a snarling dog a rap over the nose to quieten it and teach it manners, but what about the women and children and infirm persons?

Councillor George, convener of the Tramways Committee, championed the case for letting small dogs travel on cars. He said there were summer visitors to Aberdeen, greatly delighted with the beauties of the city, who had refused to return just because they could not take their dogs on the cars with them.

Some of those, opposing the motion carried to-day are anticipating lively arguments between car conductors and passengers as to when a dog ceases to be "small."

"PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—'Apropos' the letter on public swimming-baths for this city published in these columns yesterday, will you permit me to explain that the pseudonymous signature 'Sirius' affixed to it is obviously being used for the first time and has nothing to do whatsoever with the identity of the person who has been writing in the Press under that signature for some time past?

I had had the misfortune to use it first and now that I have discovered another user of it in your correspondent, I have thought it necessary to write to point out the possibility of the comedy of mistaken identity which is being enacted at this moment.

I do not desire that your correspondent should be robbed of the credit or honours that his public-spirit has won for him by another, less deserving writer merely because of the accident of common pseudonym and I beg you to publish this explanation in fairness to both of us.—Yours etc.

SIRIUS (Senior)

Bombay, May 4.

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